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THE GARFIELD DEMONSTRATION.

Nothing could be more expressive of the condolence of the B. Airean public with the American people at the loss of their President than the spontaneous demonstration in this city on Sunday.

At noon the Plaza Victoria was black with people, and at the corner of the Plaza and Calle Rivadavia we noticed some of the principal American residents assembled. In the Municipality the board met at the special invitation of the Lord Mayor, and all the Municipal employees were drawn up in line in the corridors. At the base of the statue of La Libertad in the plaza all the city editors assembled with their various printing office staffs. Mr Huss carrying the flag.

All the streets leading to the plaza were at ½ past 12 o'clock blocked up and the tramway traffic stopped, by the various military bands which the Government sent to join the demonstration, and also by the Italian clubs that took the lead of the procession in order that when they reached the American Legation they might be the first to get away to keep up their own commemoration of the occupation of Rome which came off on the same day, and it was for this reason that the Municipal board did not head the procession but was placed in the centre alongside the press.

In all the principal streets flags innumerable were hung out at half mast, and in the streets through which the procession passed the windows, balconies and doors were thronged with ladies dressed in the deepest mourning. It was evident to all that the people shared with the Americans their great sorrow at the loss of President Garfield, since otherwise, on so very short a notice, it would have been utterly impossible to organise such a demonstration as that which we all witnessed on Sunday.

At half-past one o'clock the head of the column, with Argentine and Italian flags, covered with crape, began to move, the bands playing funeral marches, and such was the number of the members of these clubs, and the crowds of Argentine gentlemen who joined the ranks, that the head of the column passed the Am. Legation before the members of the Press, who were in the centre of the procession, had well moved out of the Plaza Victoria. Behind the standard-bearer of the Press followed General Mitre, who is an Ex-President of the Republic, and in another part of the procession we recognised Ex-President Sarmiento, and some parties said that they also saw Ex-President Avellaneda; but the crowd and crush was so great that it is difficult to say who was not there. We noted, however, a great gathering of the members of Congress and of the Provincial Legislature. Before the procession got half way down Calle San Martin it began to rain slightly, but no one left the ranks and it immediately cleared up. At the English Consulate, in Calle San Martin, the British flag hung at half mast, and at Dr Scrivener's, next door, it drooped over the whole front of the house, and in an adjoining house we noticed the same of the German flag. Arriving at the corner of Calle San Martin and General Lavalle the people in the procession took off their hats, as in the balconies of this house were assembled the principal American residents, and turning the corner, into Calle General Lavalle, the procession passed the American Legation, which was crowded with American residents, the balconies all draped in mourning. Gen. Osborn, American Minister, stood on the balcony with Mr Alvear, Lord Mayor, on one side, and Dr Don Juan Carlos Gomez, the President of the Press Association, on the other. Two doors further up the street is the American Consulate, which was also draped in the deepest mourning. In the balcony we recognised Mr Baker, American Consul, Mrs Baker and a number of American ladies. The procession, having passed, ed the American Consulate, proceeded for about another square, in order to allow exit for the people and then separated.

We understand that when the procession terminated and all was over, the American residents held a meeting at the Legation, and certain resolutions were passed with a view to give permanence in the archives of this country and of the United States to the very imposing demonstration of sympathy for the American people in their great loss, which the city of Buenos Ayres had tendered that day—a demonstration which is calculated to draw still closer the friendly relations existing between this country and the United States; and, we believe, in no other part of the world will the American people have received a greater, more unanimous, and more spontaneous expression of public sympathy than that which we all witnessed in this city on last Sunday.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

A very important bill was lately presented to Congress, with a view of fomenting immigration and meeting the numerous petitions of colonists in the Republic, who begged for advances in order to bring out their relations from Europe. The importance of these assisted passages was obvious and the Deputies accordingly approved same, as the amount only reached $1,500,000, and the outlay would be repain with interest by the immigrants in a couple of years. Nothing could be more favourable both to the Government and to the immigrant. But through one of those many contradictions of human nature which we often see, but the motives of which we are at a loss to understand, the Senate of Congress has rejected the bill. This takes place whilst the press is daily preaching the advantages of immigration and the Executive is adopting the necessary measures in order to foment same. It is to be supposed that the Senators in Congress well know the necessity of immigrants in this Republic, and that it is their mission to support their introduction into the country: no bill was better calculated to raise the figures of new arrivals in our Immigration Department, and nothing can justify its rejection.

This bill was not presented to Congress with a view of paying passages indiscriminately to any European emigrant: it met an imperious necessity, since its main object was to advance the necessary funds to relatives and friends of colonists in the Republic who wished to emigrate, but had no means to do so. The bill thus met a great want: no doubt it may be thought that it offered facilities to abuse also; but this consideration is simply ridiculous, since the money advanced had to be repaid to the Government: thus, the Italian who temporally left these shores for his country might have reckoned on an assisted passage back to the Republic, and many would have taken advantage of the privilege, although not in need of it. But these arguments fall to the ground, since this passage money is not a gratuitous offer of the Government, but a necessary facility offered to the poor man in Europe who thinks of emigrating. The bill was good and all reckoned on its approval by both Chambers; and if any amendment might have been introduced, it was certainly to the effect of doubling the original amount. No broad views came to light when the matter was discussed, although it offered a fair field for a large, statesmanlike policy in attracting emigration.

With 500,000 $f. certainly not much can be done, and the Senators perhaps have acted on the principle that since they could not frame the bill on a large scale, better reject it. We humbly believe that these 500,000 $f, would have had a great effect in Italy, and that had the bill been passed the budget for 1883 would have marked 5,000,000 $f. under this colonization heading, so great would be the demand for assisted passages. Money is always well spent in these matters, and the financial results of the colonies prove to the Government that even as a speculation they have been most successful. In a few years the colonies will have paid off their entire debt to both National and Provincial Governments. The present bill presented even better prospects, since the money was intended to pay the passage out of those who wished to join their relatives and friends here: the latter might have been made a guarantee of the payment of the passage from Europe. At all events the prosperity of their friends and of their relations would have been a sure basis for the success of the new arrivals, and we really deplore in this matter the decision of the Senators, who are well known as intelligent and experienced gentlemen.

The bill was presented in an opportune moment, when the European nations are ruining the vitality of the Old World with gigantic armaments and immense conscriptions. Germany and Italy suffer most under the weight of these evils: the loan of the latter country is only a further incentive to military expenditure, and emigration will flow out of the country into Austria and to the North coast of Africa, where the Italian settlements are extraordinarily numerous. Assisted passages are now more than ever necessary, and we hope that the rejection of the present bill will only be the prelude to another with broader views, that will not fail to attract the Italian and German emigration of the present moment. As a postscriptum we may add that the present disturbances in the North of Africa have entailed a Christian hegira of Italians and Spaniards: they must necessarily look forward to South America as the only hope of retrieving their lost fortunes.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir,

A special general meeting of subscribers has been convened for Tuesday, the 27th inst., to continue the discussion relative to the removal of the Hospital from the present site, and to vote the following Resolution—That the Committee of Management be authorised to sell or mortgage the Hospital property in Calle Bolivar and Defensa, on such terms as may seem to be for the best interests of the Institution; but that prior to closing the transaction they consult with and obtain the written approval of three subscribers, who shall be named at this meeting.

Further—That, the sale or mortgages being effected, the Committee of Management, subject to the approval of the three subscribers aforesaid, are authorized to purchase a suitable site for the New Hospital, which must be easily accessible from the centre of the city.

Further—That, the purchase of ground being effected, the Committee of Management shall present to a special meeting of subscribers a summary of the operations, and submit plans and estimates for new building, when a special Committe can be appointed to carry out the works.

The necessity for removing the Hospital became evident many years ago, when the Committee, with the sanction of the subscribers, purchased the Caballito Land. Unfortunately the site was, and is to the present day, inaccessible. Had it not been so, the Hospital would have been transferred thither.

Since then the successive Committees have taken up the matter. In the Report for the year 1878 it was stated that very decided and expensive alterations would in a short time be necessary; that they had often been the subject of consideration at the meetings of the Committee; and that on one or two occasions admission had been refused to patients, owing to the crowded state of the Hospital. In the Report for the year 1879 the following very serious and important statements are made:—

"The improvement and enlargement of the Southern wing of the Hospital have been carefully considered by the Committee, but they have been advised by the architect, Mr Aberg, who very kindly revised that part of the building thoroughly, that the foundations and walls would not allow of the changes proposed. The plan of thus improving the accommodation by that means has had to be abandoned, but the Committee trust their successors may be enabled before long to supply the Hospital with a ward, which, whilst offering the great advantage of improved ventilation, will also allow of more economical and more systematic attendance on the patients, than does the present style of rooms.

"The Hospital building has again cost a considerable amount in repairs to the walls and plastering, and all the outside doors and windows have been painted. There are several things that ought to be done, but have been left over in the hopes of soon deciding upon some means of replacing the present building—which must always continue to be a source of considerable expenditure on account of the unsatisfactory class of materials and workmanship employed."

Again, in the Report for the year 1880, the Committee urgently call the attention of subscribers to the defects of the present building. It is there stated that "a subject that has occupied the attention of several previous Committees, namely the insufficiency of the accommodation afforded by the Hospital, has again been seriously considered by the Committee of Management, who hold that you should come, without further delay, to a decision on the course to be adopted to remedy the want. The defects of the present building became more particularly evident after the arrival of the female nurses, who found themselves without the most ordinary and necessary contrivances for the proper discharge of their duties in the wards. Some of these defects are in course of removal, but the Committee are of opinion that the present premises can never be converted into what the Charity so sorely needs—a properly arranged and commodious building."

Now, Sir, I maintain that all this indicates a most unsatisfactory state of matters, and we must most assuredly take blame to ourselves for having allowed it to go on for so long. Doubtless this was the feeling which induced the Committee to call the special general meeting at which I proposed the resolution which is to be discussed on Tuesday.

The inadequacy and unsuitability of the present building has become a fact patent to all; and the only point for argument is, whether a new Hospital shall be erected on the present ground, or whether ground shall be purchased elsewhere for the purpose. In plainer words, Sir, whether we shall build on ground worth eighty dollars per square vara, or on ground worth twenty-five dollars per square vara. You may say that there need be no doubt at all about it and I should quite agree with you. But, strange to say, there are some gentlemen who seem to think that there is not another eligible spot within the city boundaries, and that instead of devoting the $731,500, (the amount of the difference between the prices I have mentioned,) for the erection of a new hospital, we should call the community to raise this enormous sum by subscriptions, or bazaars, or raffles.

I may here mention that a block of the Tamini land at the Hueco de los Sauces, surrounded by a wall, with veredas, and a paved street on all four sides, was sold the other day by the Banco Hypotecario at fifteen dollars per square vara.

I will now prove to you by a few figures that the whole operation can be carried into effect with the assistance of the Banco Hypotecario, without calling upon the Committee for a single dollar.

I will suppose the Caballito land which stands in the books at $1,185,252, to be only worth.....	$	70,000
And the Calle Bolivar property, which figures for $1,750,000 as worth $70 per square vara or....		930,000
Total.....		$1,000,000
The Bank would then advance....		800,000
12,000 square varas of land to be purchased at $25 and also mortgaged for.....		150,000
To pay land.....	$300,000	
15 months int. to bank..	73,125	
Amortization.....	16,250	16,250
New building.....	260,625	
Total.....	$650,000	
Bank remaining creditor for.....		633,750
A sixth quarter's service of the debt would be interest $14,625 and amortization.....		3,250
		630,500
Then sell Bolivar property for....		930,000
		299,500
Less above quarter's interest.....		14,625
Surplus in cash.....		284,875
Spent on new building as above....		260,625
We can also spend the special fund which amounts to about.....		130,000
		390,625
And on selling the present site the above mentioned sum of.....		284,375
Total fund available for new building.....		675,000

As the quarterly service of the debt to the Bank would only amount to $14,625 plus $3,250 or $17,875, ample time is left for selling the present site.

Thes operations being all carried out the Community would then possess—

A splendid Hospital costing.....	$675,000
The land on which it stood.....	300,000
And the Caballito Land which is worth at this moment.....	100,000
	1,075,000

There are very important reasons why we must leave the present site, which I do not wish to mention just now, but with which all the gentlemen who served on the Committee are well acquainted, as are also many of the subscribers. Apart from such reasons, I do not consider that the locality is even now a healthy one, and, in the immediate future there is no doubt at all, that it will be a very unhealthy one.

I have put down the present site at $930,000, but it may be valued at $1,500,000. I have no doubt at all events that the Bank would advance $700,000 on this property alone.

Your obedient servant

George H. Tucker

MR. EGERTON'S REPORT

The chief charm we find in Mr Egerton's report on this country is its fairness and comprehensiveness, and in sketching his commercial portrait of the Plate, he avoids those worlds of figures, the rank vegetation of a purely Custom House mind, making the groundwork of his picture the people, soil and products, in preference to those interminable figures which too often daub the pages of every Blue-book report.

There is such an absence of caricature in the paper before us that, as we get through the pages we are put into good humour, and at our ease, to find that a foreigner occupying so representative a trust has found in this country much to recommend and something to admire. Mr Egerton writes on this country as he finds it, and freed from those influences of prejudice that so often throw impediments in the way of a fair appreciation.

After giving a short sketch of the history of the Provincial Bank, which he takes from Dr. Garrigos's work, he pays the following high tribute to Ex-President Avellaneda:—

"Under these circumstances of trial, with the commerce of Buenos Ayres prostrated and that of the interior totally collapsed, President Avellaneda commenced his Administration, which his statesmanlike intellect guided through every kind of peril, and which has been the most successful, from the point of view of progress, of any which this country has known.

"He began his Presidency with the declaration that nothing should induce his Government to break faith with the foreign creditor, and that the country would support every privation rather than fail in this respect.

"The short civil war which followed did not mend matters, and no recovery of trade took place. Payment of the notes of the National Bank in specie was suspended, and they were soon driven out of circulation, and the Exchange Office of the Province was also closed.

"Meanwhile the Government did not stop its public works, such as the railway to Tucuman, notwithstanding the constant falling-off of its revenue; but its difficulties were increasing, and though on four occasions it obtained advances in 1876 from the Provincial Bank for pressing necessities—the autumn of that year found it with nothing in hand and the coupon of the Murietta Loan to meet."

Reserving the privilege of extracting more at length many of Mr Egerton's remarks on immigration and its elements, on the woods and forests of the country, and the mining industry, of which in no other diplomatic report have we seen any notice made, we shall conclude our cursory glance by the following extract, which touches a point of much interest to many of our readers, both here and in Europe—

"English gentlemen with a few thousand pounds who may be thinking of trying their fortunes in farming, may be assured that money, in the purchase of stock and land, goes further here than elsewhere, and should give a far larger return; but they should also remember that the increased percentage represents a supposed risk and insecurity, which certainly has existed hitherto, and which it would be absurd to suppose had disappeared altogether; though I am happy to admit that order is increasing and the power of Government is establishing itself in this country. The increased percentage represents also the abandonment of many national habits and associations, and the adoption of an exceedingly, and perhaps unnecessarily, rough kind of living. It must be remembered, too, that much strength of character is required whilst living amongst a foreign community, to avoid adopting their failings, which are frequently the first things observed and learnt by the stranger, while the good qualities are far less easy to copy. I have seen several Englishmen who have adopted the barbarous habits and even dresses of the gaucho, but not one who had acquired the latter's graceful courtesy and dignity of manner.

"The question is, therefore, the amount of sacrifice a man is willing to make, or that his circumstances may compel him to make, in order to secure a high return on his capital.

"Agriculture is, I think, about to extend itself greatly here, and I am acquainted with former sheepfarmers who now possess large incomes by letting their land for tillage to Italians and Basques. The soil is very open, and wants little working; it is generally a rich, dark-coloured alluvial loam, of good depth; below it there is often a bed of hardened rock-like clay, called 'tosca,' and water is everywhere to be found near the surface.

"The white mulberry and silkworm do well here, but as yet the Italians have not turned their attention to the silk industry.

"While alluding to the resources of this fertile land, and the opening it offers to immigration, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the destruction of the Pampa tribes, and the extension of the military frontier to Rio Negro, as regards the development of those resources.

"This was effected by General Roca in the two last years of President Avellaneda's Administration."

From the foregoing short extracts it will be seen that whilst Mr Egerton points to many defects and drawbacks, he takes a cheering view of the country. We admire his report all the more since he writes evidently under the yoke of no theory, and judges many things by his mind's eye—the evidence of much observation and unquestionable ability. Neither has he attempted to determine any speciality of National character by tracing to us the influence of cows or millions of fat sheep; he touches with the pen of a Montesquieu or Rousseau those physical conditions amid which many of our severest National tendencies find, perhaps—shall we confess it?—too rapid a development.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION

MR. EGERTON'S REPORT.

Of the immigrants which arrived at Buenos Ayres in 1879, about two-thirds were Italians, a tenth Spaniards, a fifteenth French, about 2000 Austrians, chiefly from the Tyrol and Istria, and 700 odd British subjects, the Germans even less in number.

The Italians take to most kinds of industries. Nearly all the river theft ara in their hands. They are cra masons, navvies, bricklayers, joiners, gardeners and tillers of the ground. They seem adverse to sheep and cattle tending; but almost in every trade and in every district of this wide country the useful Italian is to be found. Thus, a friend of mine who bought land in a distant part of this province—but lately in Indian possession—told me that Italian bricklayers made their appearance there nearly as soon as the person whom he sent to take possession, and at once offered to build his house, the soil being in most parts of the province suitable for making flat bricks.

As shown by the number of immigrants, the Italian, after making what he considers a sufficiency for his future, is prone to return to his native land. His success, however, forms an invaluable advertisement to this country as a field for labour, and the strongest Government dissuasion may prove impotent to deter his neighbours at home in Italy from following his example.

I cannot agree, therefore, with the prejudice felt by many against the Italian immigration on the ground that they do not remain and spend their earnings in the Republic. It appears to me rather that the cheaper labour which the mobility of the Italian confers on this country probably develops itself more rapidly than if he remained here with his family. For it is very patent—and this must be an effect of climate—that the born American is less inclined to steady and hard

Indeed, the American's intelligence is apparently stimulated by his efforts of ingenuity to avoid the very physical toil he seems so much to dislike. I venture, therefore, to consider that the returned emigrant may be a means of more useful labor being available in the Plate than if he had permanently settled here. Nor can it be said that the Italian fails to display the intelligence of his race in spending his money, when disinclined for further labour. in the Old World, rather than in the New; for though the latter is the best field for labour, it undoubtedly affords for the money spent far fewer attractions to those who wish to enjoy their leisure.

It is worthy of nodice, as an example of what may be done in the way of international exchange in the world's labour market, now that rapid steam communication abridges distance, that the Italian labourer frequently comes out here in October—the Southern Hemisphere spring—to work at shearing, at the harvests, &c., returning with his earnings in March to resume the same labours in Italy. This he will do for consecutive years.

The advertised third class fare by the fast Italian steamers (I do not allude to the reduced fares obtained through the Argentine Immigration Agency) is about £9 for the single journey, with a considerable abatement in the return ticket, the double journey not costing more than £14 or £15.

A harvester and sheep-shearer will earn about 6s. a day, sometimes much more.

Admitting that the Italian saves nearly all his wages, as his thrift is marvellous, and he probably lives at free quarters in the farm where he works, he can scarcely have saved more than £25 or £30 by the time he gets back to Italy in the spring after his two long voyages. It is true the long sea journey to South America generally offers far less discomfort from bad weather than the shorter North Atlantic passage to New York.

An Englishman, on landing here fresh from home, would not dream of submitting to privations which are not felt as such by the Italian peasant, and would not consent to sleep anywhere and anyhow, and to forego many little comforts which to him are necessaries.

The Basques, from Southern France and Spain, are especially welcome here—a vigorous, somewhat ignorant, race of men, of quiet, industrious habits. They frequently arrive with their families, and, as a rule, remain, working chiefly at agricultural pursuits and in sheep and cattle farms. Milk and butter is chiefly supplied by the Basques, and they are employed in occupations which require physical strength—in saladeros, slaughter-houses &c. Great wealth has already been accumulated by these laborious men.

The Cordoba porcelain experiment on Sunday was a 'fiasco'; only one plate came out fit to hold a beefsteak; the others barely fit for porridge.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM.

One of the chief attractions of European cities consists in cursory visits to museums and picture galleries. This taste for antiquities and art is innate, so to say, on the Continent, and those who do not possess the delicate faculty try very hard to acquire or make out that they have it. Love of art is born with the child in many, and principally Latin, countries, and a natural 'penchant' for antiquities is evident all over Europe. The visitor always derives a particular pleasure in inspecting queer old instruments of torture, some damp and musty dungeon. the parietal projections of a celebrated skull, the bed of some illustrious man, or examining the 'nuances' of an Arras Gobelin and the contrast of colour blended with harmony in some Alpine landscape. Antiquities and art, therefore, draw crowds to the old cities of Europe which yearly are overrun with visitors in search of these 'desiderata,' and whose visits support a large European public.

The National Government, composed of men some of whom have travelled all over Europe and visited its principal Museums have come to the conclusion that Buenos Aires must meet the obligations of a growing civilization. Our talented Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Pizarro, no doubt, whilst reading Maspero, Lenormand, Mariette and Rawlinson, has struck on the good idea of creating a National Museum of South American antiquities in general. Thus the physiologist, the antiquarian and the philologist who visit Buenos Aires may derive pleasure and information from a brief stay in this South American Athens. Although we have usurped the name, Buenos Aires constitutes a very miserable apology for the old Greek capital. Old Athens was a grand museum in itself, with its Onyx, Arcopagus, Parthenon, &c.: every street corner was a curiosity, a Corinthian pillar or a Hermes statue. Our Bolsa is not a patch on the old Pirœus. The Hypothecary and Provincial Banks, the Post-office and the Cabildo, are the only Buenos Airean monuments, and certainly these four buildings are no compensation to a visitor after a month's sea voyage, accompanied with the clorurated influences of salt water, in the shape of seasickness and 'ennui.' A museum is the want of the moment, where people can scan at least something novel and thoroughly original. Old Europe and people in general are heartily tired and totally 'done up' with the Papyrus, Sphinx, Lux or Needles, shrivelled mummies and those mazes of hieroglyphics which year in, year out, constitute the morbid attractions of the Louvre and the Kensington and British Museums. We must get up something thoroughly American, with echos, bolas and Indian manuscripts.

Argentines have their travellers and sages, like other nationalities, and although they may bend their heads to the superior information of Max Müller, Tyndall, Maspero, and a host of others who, like Dozy, fairly take away one's breath with their knowledge, we may yet with our Morenos, Listas, Burmeisters and Goulds astonish the world and unravel from some Indian Marathon the secret history of the Indian forefathers, whilst searching for the prototype of the race. There are amomen ugst us, like Bartolome Mitre, V F Lopez, A Lamas etc who can throw an immense light on these questions, as besides personal knowledge and study, they possess many invaluable documents to the point. It is wonderful what the spirit of emulation can achieve in this line. It is sufficient to cast a glance on the discoveries, inductions and writings of Maspero, Lehsins, De Vogue, Bingsch, Movers, etc, in order to come to the conclusion that we know more about antiquity in general than the ancients themselves: thus the European museums possess papyri two, three and four thousand years old, and many scientists now-a-days know more about Egypt, its monuments, its literature and its Kings than the Egyptians under the Ptolemies. It seems a paradox, but it is a fact.

In connection with such unlooked-for results in Europe, regarding the old Egyptians, Assyrians, Koushites and Phœnicians, one may augur brilliant prospects for the new Argentine museum. Sooner or later the Indian races and the Indian languages are doomed to disappear: the races must be blended whilst their languages sink into oblivion, and future generations will look back with interest into the past, which has acquired greater interest owing to the mystery in which it is more or less shrouded. It is the duty of the present generation to lay the foundations, when it is yet easy and when these races and these languages are still extant, although, perhaps, only a shadow of what they were once in the brilliant epoch of the Incas and of the Pirus. And strange to say, in spite of the all-absorbing interest of such an investigation, very little has been herein effected by Argentines; the few works that the country possesses spring from the midnight-oil labor of the old missionaries, who were then proverbial for their efforts in converting the so-called savages: they are gone, but their works remain. Through a strange contradiction the European linguists know more about the Indian languages than the South Americans who daily come in contact with these races. During the colonial regime they showed some industry in their investigations, much more so than their independent descendants, who are characteristic for their total indifference in this great question. We must take up some German or Spanish author if we would wish to know the number of South American languages: these are calculated to exceed one thousand, and, when we consider that each language calls for special study, we must admit that the field for research is vast enough and adequate brains are needed to wander through the maze of philology.

With regard to Indian antiquities, the country boasts very few, if we except the old bones of Indians and instruments disinterred from the upper crust of the globe: these few items are simply embryonic. The museum will also comprise the fauna and flora of the country: a botanical garden should be appended, but this is a question of time, and the beginnings must be modest. A good classification of minerals is badly wanted, in order to open the eyes of many who bought Argentine mineral collections in this city from an enterprising individual who sold them very cheap, and long since retired on the profits; the joke consisted in the fact that the best clients of the vendor of minerals were 'provincianos', who might have known better the minerals of their respective provinces.

If the National Museum may be considered a luxury, it is nevertheless a necessity for the student and the scientist. Vicuña Mackenna was right after all when he stated that there was too much of the mercantile and bargain spirit among the population of Buenos Aires. To the stranger the city offers no attractions, since we have no picture galleries, no Salon, no art exhibitions whatever. A museum would be a priceless boon to the visitor, who up to the present limited his curiosity to Baltar and Quesada's ram auctions and French opera bouffes in the Colon. There are many who could contribute much to the institution, and now more than ever we deplore the loss of the old *Standard* museum, with its old Paraguayan bones and curiosities. Let the museum assume the character of the Cluny in Paris, and be similar to those one meets with scattered over Europe in Antwerp, Brussels, Nuremberg, etc. Argentines may begin with antiquities, since at all events they must end with fine arts, as the whole population is being rapidly submerged into the Mediterranean qualifications of an Italian element.

FLOODS IN E. ORIENTAL.

Our enterprising colleague *La Nacion* published yesterday the following telegram in reference to the serious results of the recent heavy rains on the other side of the river: heavy as the deluge was on this side, we have, happily, no such damage to report:—

Montevideo, Sept. 21

It rained in torrents all through last night and was still pouring this morning. The Miguelete and its affluents have become one sea. This astounding flood has done immense damage to all the adjoining 'quintas'. At Paso Molino the water almost covered the arches of the bridge: the torrent rushed along with extraordinary violence, carrying with it uprooted trees, pieces of timber, pleasure boats, roofs of blown-down 'ranchos' and other debris. At the Arroyo 'Quita-Calzones' the water rose half a yard over the bridge. The Arroyo Seco has become a river covering most of the Prado Oriental, which is a vast lake.

The Swiss shooting grounds have also been inundated, and the place is just suited for a Venetian fete in gondolas. Many trees have been the late Colonel Maza's quinta has suffered equally. At Paso Molino three families were nearly drowned, being completely cut off by the waters; they barely escaped, by means of ladders which Don Lorenzo Salvo's sons and the assistants in the grocer's store placed for them.

At the Farini quinta the winter garden was destroyed and a number of birds and rabbits drowned. At Paso Duranas the waters covered the bridge, demolished the wall of Rucker's quinta, and did great damage at the villas of Messrs. Plastero, Rufto, Rocco, Zuñiga, Podesta, Hughes and others.

The flood carried away a tram waggon at the Prado, and it was found smashed to bits a long way off. The family living in the Cardoso quinta on the Arroyo Seco had to take refuge on the roof of the house, from whence they screamed for help, which reached them in time, fortunately. The 'zuecos' factory hard by had everything swept away. At the Italian grocer's the water rose over the counter.

The Vilazi, Montero, Castro and Peres quintas were much damaged, the last two having their walls carried away. From Gil's quinta to Paso Molino, the water covered the footways. From No 967 to 989 such was the flood inside the houses, that the furniture was floating about and the inmates had to take to the roofs to avoid being drowned. At Paso Duranas the distributor of the *Siglo* was carried away by the torrent, although on horseback: he was thrown on a parapet of the bridge and thereby saved; several of the parapets were partly washed away. The grounds of the Mad Asylum are all inundated. The only fatal personal accident was to a Biscayan who was drowned at the Jesus Maria ford on the Pantaloso.

At half past 9 o'clock this morning several families at Miguelete were still on the roofs of their houses, afraid to come down, although the people below assured them that all danger was past. The panic caused by the inundation was extraordinary.

Sr Ximeno, Director of the Municipal Works, and all his subordinates were early at work repairing damages. As the Prado has been converted into a lake, the Spaniards have postponed the fete they intended to give there on Sunday next.

This is the year of Nines. Everything based on 9 is sure to succeed up to midnight on December 31st. We find the following letter in the *Times* on this subject:—"Sir, I do not know whether the following facts with regard to the present year and the mystic number nine, have ever been remarked; if so, I have seen no notice of them, and I think, taken in connexion with the prevalent idea that in some way or other this year is to be an unusual one, they are interesting:—One and eight are nine; eight and one are nine; twice nine are eighteen; nine nines are 81. The whole will divide 209 times by nine, and nineteen times by 19."

The Standard
NEW OFFICES
164—PIEDAD—164
Job Printing of every description done in the very best style

TEATRO COLON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28
21th Performance
Mme. FAVART
A las 8 en punto

CONCORDIA
523—Cuyo—523
Sonnabend, d. 1st October
ULTIMO
Preisgekrönte Lustspiel in 6 Aufzügen von
G. v. Moser
Anfang 8½ Uhr
Nach der Vorstellung
KRÆNZCHEN

Billete zu $40 m/c sind bis Sonnabend Nach mittag 4 Uhr zu haben bei :
Herren Führsen & Lange, Ecke Piedad und Esmeralda.
Ernst Nolte, Cangallo 115.
Billete Abends an der Casse $ 50 m/c.
N.B.—Um 2 Uhr Morgens wird von der Thür des Vereins ein Tramway Wagen abgehen via Cuyo und 25 de Mayo nach Plaza Victoria, von da via Bolivar und Venezuela nach Plaza Caridad.
x265 o1

Eng. Literary Society.
The annual General Meeting will be held in the Society's Reading Room on Wednesday the 28that 8 p.m.
BY ORDER.
212 s28

D. G. Pinkney & Son's
SUNDERLAND
Regular Line of Steamers
FROM
London and Bordeaux

	Gross		Nett.
DAGO	1,914		1,239
GOVINO	2,032		1, 19
PAYO	1,932		1,265
IMBRO	1,222		789
NIO	1,272		876
KARJ	1,514		979
NERO	1,908		1,237
EBRO	1,115		716
YESSO	2,104		1,381
SKYRO	1.142		731
OLIVETO	2,175		1,426

The first class British steamer
YESSO
FOR
Bordeaux and London
will be despatched on the
13th of OCTOBER

The first class British steamer
GOVINO
FOR
HAVRE
will be despatched on the
15th of OCTOBER

For further particulars as to freight, &c apply to the Agents
WOODGATE BROTHERS
36—San Martin—36
x282

TEA
At $12 per lb.
At 14 do
At 16 do
At 18 do
At 20 do
At 22 do
At 25 do
At 27 do
At 30 do
At 40 do
Try our Teas, and you will find that the quality is far in advance of the price.
Bazar Ingles
189 FLORIDA 189
N.B.—For Bazar goods, please see 3rd page.
c 181 m20

A mis amigos y al publico. A fin de desvanecer cualquier duda que facilmente puede tenerse hacerse de la prision que sufri para creherseme complicado en la ultima falsificacion que dicen se descubrio hago presente a mis amigos que despues de catorce dias de prision el Sr Juez del Crimen, Dr Don Ramos Mejia a q ien paso el sumario ordeno se me pusiera en libertad para no resultar cargo alguno contra
S. S.
ANDRES ZOUDA
z s28

Just Arrived
Fresh Yarmouth Bloaters
IN SMALL BOXES
AT
15——CUYO——15
c 288 o2

SE ALQUILA
Una casa de mucha comodidad Calle Defensa 777. Para tratar calle Chacabuco 9½, altos oficina del Señor Neild.
c 162 s30

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.
c 72 xp

TO LET two or five large Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, in an elegant house, a few doors from the Calle Florida.
For further particulars apply to M. Bensusan, 124 Piedad.
c 280 o3

A Widow lady requires an Unfurnished Room and board in a respectable family, central position. Apply to X Y, at Messrs Dewey's bookstore, 242 Calle Piedad.
c 287 s30

WANTED situations by two respectable Girls, one as Cook the other as Housemaid or Waitress, in town or suburbs. Apply Calle Gen. Lavalle 473.
c 284 o30

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE

Mr H Higgins
Mr P Gann [2]
Mrs Rosa Han de Paiva
Mr J Jones
Miss Anne Scally
Miss Mary E Holiday
Miss Mary
Miss M. Davie

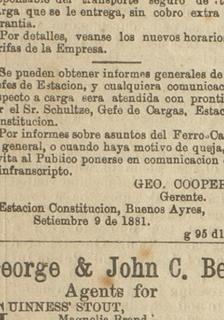
FLUIDO M CREOSOTE
V. CASARES E HIJOS

Ferro-Carril del Sud.
Este Ferro-Carril, que tiene una estension total de 554 kilometros, proporcions un medio seguro y rapido para el transporte de Pasageros, Carga, Encomiendas &c. entre la Capital y los importantes centros del Sud
Ayacucho y Azul.
Comprendiendo tambien todos los puntos intermediarios.

Desde el 15 de Setiembre 1881 rigen tarifas nuevas con reducciones considerables, ha sido aumentado la velocidad de los trenes que conducen pasageros, y la Empresa se hace responsable del transporte seguro de toda Carga que se le entrega, sin cobro extra por garantia.
Por detalles, veanse los nuevos horarios y tarifas de la Empresa.

Se pueden obtener informes generales de los Gefes de Estacion, y cualquiera comunicacion respecto a carga sera atendida con prontitud por el Sr. Schultze, Gefe de Cargas, Estacion Constitucion.
Por informes sobre asuntos del Ferro-Carril en general, o cuando haya motivo de queja, se invita al Publico ponerse en comunicacion con el infranscripto.
GEO. COOPER,
Gerente.
Estacion Constitucion, Buenos Ayres, Setiembre 9 de 1881.
g 95 d10

George & John C. Bell
Agents for
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
Awarded first order of merit,
Melbourne Exhibition.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Ask for the Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
The most appreciated
in all British Colonies.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke
Sells at a most moderate price.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
On hand at most of the
Wholesale and Retail Stores.
GUINNESS' STOUT,
Magnolia Brand,
Bottled by E & J Burke,
Sole Agents
George & John C. Bell
269—CANGALLO—271
g xp

FLUIDO LITTLE
BEWARE of all clumsy imitations of this Original Fluid Dip!
THE BEST DIP FOR


THE CURE OF SCAB
Trade Mark. Registered.
Non poisonous, perfectly Harmless in handling, mixes instantaneously in cold water : one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.
Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
" Casks of 40 "
RUNCIMAN & CO.
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73.

The Blagden Dip
(FLUIDO BLAGDEN)

Manufactured
BY
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Limited
The cheapest and most effective cure for scab on sheep. It is guaranteed free from poison, contains eighty p. cent of active ingredients and may be mixed with 100 parts of cold water.
Sole Agents
Thomas Bladgen & Co.
126—Rivadavia—126

Endoscopical Clinique.
Dr. SCHERRER
Cures certainly the most rebellious chronic diseases of the Urethra only with the
URETHROSCOPE,
A newly invented instrument to see and to cure internally.
Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m.
207—RIVADAVIA—207
g 180 o16

William Samson & Co.
Shipping & Forwarding Agents.
AGENCY OF THE
Allan Line of Steamers.
Buenos Ayres, 212 Reconquista.
Montevideo, 54 Zabala.
g 48 xp

WARD & PAYNES.
Sheep Shears
OBTAINED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
For Sheep Shears
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL
Exhibition
MELBOURNE
1881.

Ward & Payne's Shears No. 100 and 125 are very much improved and manufactured specially for this country.
They are made of the best steel and in price and quality will compare favourably with any others in this market.
They can be had direct from the importers J. MOHR BELL & Co. or through all Hardware dealers.

Facts worth knowing

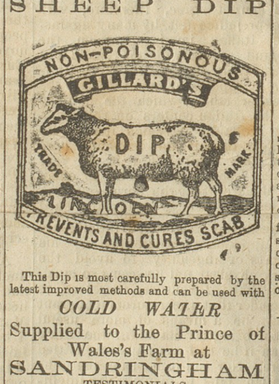
1—During last season the demand for WARD & PAYNE'S Shears in Australia was so excessive that cable messages were continually being sent for increased supplies.

2—Single pairs of WARD AND PAYNE'S Shears clipped 3,000 heavy woolled sheep, and the most expert clippers in New Zealand affirm that they can clip nearly 10 sheep per day more with these Shears than with any other.

3—WARD & PAYNE are introducing two new Patent Shears No. 200 and 'The Equalizing Spring for which they claim superior advantages. The undersigned will be glad to forward sample pairs on application.

4—Testimonials from Australia, N. Zealand and the RIVER PLATE can be seen at the Office of the undersigned

AGENTS
J. Mohr Bell & Co
180—Rivadavia—180
BUENOS AIRES.
e 200 xp

GILLARD'S
SHEEP DIP


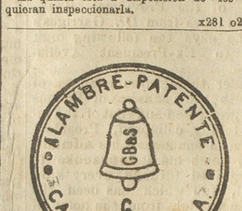
This Dip is most carefully prepared by the latest improved methods and can be used with
COLD WATER
Supplied to the Prince of Wales's Farm at
SANDRINGHAM
TESTIMONIALS.
From Mr. John J. Mahon, Capilla del Señor, June 29, 1881.—The dip which you sent me I used according to directions, and I can assure you that it gave the desired result. During four years of practical experience of curing scab in sheep, I have seen many specifics used, and I consider Gilliard's the only one that gives complete satisfaction. It improves the quality and promotes the growth of the wool. For efficiency, economy and facility of application, I prefer it to any dip I have used.
From Mr. James M. Thomas, Estancia Santa Ines, Monte, June 29, 1881.—Having given a good trial to Gilliard's Dip, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its valuable quality as a Sheep Dip. It destroys all insect life with which sheep are infected, mixes readily in cold water, does not injure the hands, and softens all hard parts. I shall strongly recommend it whenever an opportunity offers. As regards the cheapness, it should command a good sale.
From Mr. Wm. Petty, Estancia Caro, Colonia, Sept. 20, 1881—
"I feel great pleasure in informing you that the sheep dip supplied by you to me under the name of Gillard's Sheep Dip has had surprising results on my English long-woolled rams; it has kept them entirely free from scab after only twice using it, although those rams have been constantly running in a flock of scabby sheep. I intend for the first time to give it a trial with the whole of my English breed of sheep as soon as I have them shorn, as I feel satisfied I shall with that dip keep scab out of the flock."
From Messrs. Patrick Mahon, junr., Ciriaco Morales, and James Murray, Capilla del Señor, Sept. 18, 1881—
"It gives us great pleasure to inform you that, after giving a good trial to Gillard's non-poisonous sheep dip, we can pronounce it to be the best specific we have used as yet, and we are fully determined for the future to use no other remedy."
SOLE AGENT
F. L. HUMPHREYS
Calle de las Piedras 31
261 xp

Exposicion Rural Argentina
PALERMO PARK
Inauguration
On Thursday 29th inst
From which day up to the
9th October
AT THE
RESTAURANT
Situated in the grounds and kept by
J. C. Kramer
Bœrsenhalle
Breakfasts and Dinners
Will be served
At $20 per head.
The carte will embrace every dish in season, Wines, Beers etc. 1st quality.
c 286 o6

Banco Hipotecario

Debiendo ser pagado del 1° al 15 de Octubre proximo, la renta vencida de las Cedulas Serie A y C, con cupon de Setiembre; se previene a los tenedores ocurran a la Tesoreria del Establecimiento en los dias mencionados, a recibir dicha renta.
B. Aires, Setiembre 26 de 1881
J. M. LA FUENTE
Secretario
c 283 o15

REMATE
POR
Baltar y Quesada
GRAN REMATE
De la hermosa casa-quinta
Del Sr Dr. D. Amancio Pardo
En un solo lote
Base de venta ps 375,000 m/c
Frente a la Estacion Caballito, F. C. del Oeste.
Esplendido parque ingles
GRANDIOSA PELUZA
El remate se efectuara en la misma quinta
La mas grande, hermoso y variada coleccion de coniferos pinos, toyas y aromas.
Edificio elegante y comodo
El Domingo 23 de Octubre
A las 4 en punto de la tarde
Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del Sr Dr D Amancio Pardo, la famosa quinta arriba espresada, situada frente a la estacion y plaza del Caballito; al Sud-Oeste calle por medio con esplendidas propiedades de los Sres Zuberbuhler, Zorraquin, Niebuhr y D. Ventura Fernandez, al Norte con el Banco Nacional, y por el otro costado con los Srs Josbery, Orma y Olivera.
Esta renombrada quinta esta situada en la parte mas elevada en 30 leguas a la redonda de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, razon por lo que en este paraje jamas ha habido un caso de epidemia.
El Parque Ingles, en cuyo centro se encuentra la casa, se compone de una superficie de 47,000 vs cuadradas, y la base de venta por toda la gran quinta es la suma de 375,000 m/c en condiciones sumamente ventajosas para el comprador.
En ello se encuentran platas de un merito extraordinario, por su belleza y rareza. Un gran parque ingles, la mas vasta peluza, una coleccion de pinos, tuyas, aromos, la mas completa y hermosa que existe en el pais, y la fruta ha adquirido renombre.
El edificio perfectamante construido se compone de 6 grandes habitaciones comodas, ventiladas de gran altura, con una galeria de vidrios de colores al Sud, de abrir y cerrar adoptable a todas las estaciones, y al Norte una magnifico vestibulo. A estas habitaciones sigue un esplendido patio cercado de una pared y rejas de fierro altisimo, cuadrando de un lado y de otro cuatro habitaciones, cocina, letrina y todas construidas con buen material, maderas duras, ademas al lado de afuera hay tres habitaciones para quintero y sirvientes.
En una palabra, esto es necesario verse para formar juicio, por cuya razon, escusamos entrar en minuciosos detalles.
El jardin frutal es de lo mejor del pais, por la excelente calidad de su fruta, como asi mismo lo escogido de las legumbres.
Para ver el plano, como para cualquier otro dato, ocurrir a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.
La quinta esta a disposicion de los que quieran inspeccionarla.
x281 o23



RESISTENCIA 2136 lbs.
Garantido el de mayor resistencia que se introduce en el pais.
JOHN BELL HNOS
297—Defensa—297
xp f28

Hotel Oriental
DE
Montevideo.
Los Dueños de aquel conocido Establecimientos hacen saber a sus amigos en particular y al publico en general, que el Hotel continua y continuara abierto que estan haciendo cuantas reformas y mejoras estan a su alcance a fin de proporcionar a sus favorecedores la mayor comodidad, y el mejor servicio posibles, conservando a la vez los precios ya reducidos.
Suplicamos al buen publico que tanto nos favorecio siempre, no se deje sorprender por sugestiones estrañas, seguro de hallar en esta casa lo comfordable unido, al buen trato y escelente aseo, ademas de una distinguida y selecta sociedad, como no es posible hallar en otro Hotel.
x285 o27

SNELL & CO.
272—CANGALLO—272
13 o3

Alcock's Porous Plasters.
Calle San Jose 755, Buenos Ayres, 4th Feb. 1881.
J. A. Bennet, Esq.
195 Florida,
Dear Sir,
I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Alcock's Porous Plasters.
In 1876 I was attacked by Acute Rheumatism in this city, for which the three Doctors who attended me could do absolutely nothing.
After being in bed for 9 months, unable to move any of my limbs, I was advised by a friend to try Alcock's Porous Plasters. I did so, and in 15 days I was completely cured, returning to my work on the City of Buenos Aires Improvements for Mr J C Simpson.
This fact is known to hundreds of persons here. You are at perfect liberty to publish this, and I trust it will induce others similarly afflicted to try them; they are certain to be benefited by them.
I remain,
Very truly yours,
W. MURPHY.
NOTE—The original of this letter may be seen at the Agency—
195 CALLE FLO RIDA

KEROSENE 'LUXOR.'
Is perfectly pure, gives a brilliant light, and is absolutely free from the disagreeable odour most kerosene has.
It is recommended to families as the best kerosene in the market, being quite safe to use and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
SAMPLES GRATIS.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
g xp

The Best Purgative and Blood Purifier.
Brandreth's Pills
Purely Vegetable
One or two every night, in 10 days cure Costiveness and and Dyspepsia.
Taken on an empty stomach they never nauseate or annoy.
For sale at all Druggists and by
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
g xp

Charles Fabert
Corredor
Land and Commission Agent
Libreria Anglo-Argentina
SAN NICOLAS

PARRY & CO.
112—San Martin—112
SOLE AGENTS

1	Ross & Co., Belfast Royal Ginger Ale		1
2	Medicat'd BP Double Sodawat'r Lemonade		2
3	Colman's RiceStarch As'r Blue C'rn Flour		3
4	Chequot's Extra Dry Champagne 1870		4
5	Keiller's Marmalade and Pure Fruit Jams		5
6	Red Heart Rum, Old Tom, Schnapps		6
7	Lorne Whisky and Connaught Roy Irish		7
8	Richmond Mixture, Smoking Cut Tobacco		8
9	Real English Bacon, Adamson's own cure		9
10	M'Call's Celebrated Paysandu Tongues		10
11	Rae's Unadulterated Sublime Olive Oil		11
12	Real French Varnish Geo. Hartog, Paris		12
13	Chatwood's Unrivald Fire-Proof Safes		13
14	Washington Morton's Pure Claret, in cases		14
15	Nelson's Gelatine, Pott's V'ngar Es 1641		15
16	Bumsted's Salt, Borwick's Baking P'r		16
17	Erin-go-Bragh Tea, Guant'd Pure Kaisow		17
18	La Criolla, Flavor & strength combined		18
19	La Argentina, choice leaf Souch'ng Congou		19
20	La Portena Souchong Exquisite Aroma.		20

EXACT THE ABOVE FIRST-CLASS BRANDS FROM YOUR GROCER.

Articulos Incomparables

1	Té Congou	La Patria	1
2	Cerveza Negra	Marca 'Chancho'	2
3	Cerveza Blanca	Marca 'Nato'	3
4	Real Holanda	Marca 'Chancho'	4
5	Oporto 'Invalid's'	Para Enfermos	5
6	Cohac Fino	Marca Parry & Co.	6
7	Corned Beef	Argentino	7
8	Cohac Legitimo	Marca 'Chancho'	8
9	Vino Margaux	Washington Morton	9
10	Jamones Ingleses	Adamson	10
11	Jerez Superior	Amontillado	11
12	Bitter	Angostura	12
13	Salsa Inglesa	Lea & Perrins	13
14	Champaña Fino	Eugene Clicquot	14
15	Mostaza Colman	Marca 'Toro'	15
16	Cacao de Epps	Homeopatico	16
17	Jabon Windsor	Eugene Rimmel	17
18	Conservas	Crosse & Blackwell	18
19	Galletitas Inglesas	Huntley & Palmers	19
20	Cura Sarna	Tabaco 'y Azufre	20

PIDEN Y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS
Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.
c 176 jy 23 xp

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The secret debate on the Chilian Question in Congress continues, and, it is to be hoped, will be concluded this week. The Chilian Government has summoned its Congress to a special session to consider the Treaty, but telegrams from Valparaiso state that the new Chilian President and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Balmaceda, are opposed to one article in the Treaty, and the opinion seems to be that the question with the Argentine Republic must be postponed for another year, which the Argentine Government is opposed to, President Roca having expressed his determination to have the question now once and for ever settled. It is impossible at the present stage of the debate in Congress to offer any opinion as to the Treaty. The Argentines seem willing and anxious to settle the question on the basis laid down by the American Minister, whilst the new Chilian Government takes some exception to the article which provides for the neutrality of the Straits. Many are of opinion that the Chilian difficulty has reached its most critical point, and that the firm determination of the Argentine Government to conclude the dispute may give a new phase to the question.

We give in another column full particulars of the procession from the Plaza Victoria to the American Legation to express to the Americans the condolence of the people at the death of General Garfield. We have had nothing before of the kind ever in this city, and although got up at a moment's notice, it is estimated there were 10,000 people present, which goes to show the great sympathy which exists between the two peoples, a sympathy that may have an ultimate political importance in the solution of the Chilian Question, since no one has worked harder to bring about its settlement than General Osborne, the popular American Minister.

The long talked of Consolidation Law, for the payment of the debt due by the National Government to the Provincial Bank, has been finally passed by both Houses of Congress, and, it is expected, will be immediately promulgated by the Executive. This law provides for the creation of 5 per Cent. Bonds, to the extent of about 16,000,000 patacons, which are to be paid to the Bank in liquidation of all debts due by the Government. The Bank, according to this new law, will have two years to retire from circulation its specie notes and resume the specie payment of its paper money, at the rate of 25 paper dollars to the gold dollar. It is said that on the promulgation of this law the coupons of the home debt will be payable in specie, but of this we are not quite certain.

The shearing season is now close upon us, and merchants report business brisker. Some sales of new wool have been effected on contract; the rains, however, have been so heavy that it is thought the shearing will be delayed, and in the south most of the low camps are under water, and the floods have done some damage. All our advices from the Colonies respecting the crops are most favourable. In some parts, we regret to say, the locusts have made their appearance, but they did no damage.

Exchange closes for the mail at the following rates :—
On London, 49 3/4-7/8.
" Paris, 5.25.
" Antwerp, 5,28.

POST-OFFICE REPORT

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF.

When in 1878 the Argentine Republic entered the Postal League, under the stipulations of the Berne Treaty, it was necessary to adopt the maximum of rates fixed by same, in order to meet the heavy expenses that burdened the Argentine Post Office in the shape of payments to the Transatlantic steam companies. It was, therefore, arranged that 16 cents would be the tariff for a single letter to the U. States or Europe.

The Treaty of Paris, which may be said to be a complementary one of the Berne League, changed the situation. The cost of freight was thereby reduced 40 per cent, and this reduction greatly improved the affairs of the League, since 15 francs are now paid for every kilogram of correspondence, instead of the former exorbitant freight charge of 25 francs.

On the other hand the American States that joined the League after our incorporation, adopted, without a single exception, a tariff much lower than the Argentine one, whilst other nations reduced their charges after the Paris Treaty.

The following countries charged for correspondence and newspapers for abroad as follows: the difference of rates, especially when compared with the former charges of the Argentine Post Office, are quite remarkable:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Peru	$0.10	$0.2
Mexico	0.10	0.2
Honduras	0.10	0.2
San Salvador	0.10	0.2
Uruguay	0.10	0.2
Canada	0.10	0.3
U. States	0.5	0.1
Arg. Republic	0.16	0.4

In fact, the Argentine Republic was the only member of the League who charged such exorbitant rates. These rates were not only discreditable, in view of the more favorable condition of the Postal Union, but also were a strong incentive to people to avoid posting their letters and to send same by some other means, thus effecting a saving of $0.16, or at least these letters were posted in Europe, and thus a saving was made by the difference between the Argentine charge of 16 cents, the 13 c. of France and Spain, and the 12 c. of Turkey, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Greece, etc. etc.

This fraud might have been somewhat justifiable owing to the want of foresight of the Argentine Department, and our Post Office would be placed in the melancholy predicament of paying the freight of correspondence, without receiving a cent in return.

These considerations led to the proposal submitted to the Minister of Interior, with a view of reducing the high rates. It was an evident necessity to decree charges with uniformity of rates in other countries, and the Interior Office, therefore, passed the decree :—

Letters abroad	$0.12
Papers, &c	0. 3
To Uruguay, do	0. 1

The above is the present tariff. Hereby the Direction has not exceded the limits fixed by the Paris treaty. The Convention of 14th June stipulates that the maximum and minimum rates should be for letters from 24 to 50 centimes, for newspapers from 5 to 10 centimes, for postal cards from 10 to 15 centimes.

The Post Office adopted a medium rate between both extremes: thus the charge for letters is 12 cents, equal to 37½ centimes, according to the equivalents of the Convention. As regards the charge on papers, &c, other motives occasioned the present rates.

The 4th article of the Treaty establishes that the money equivalents may be altered by an arrangement between the country interested and Central Swiss Department.

Thus, taking the equivalents of the newspapers for Europe and Uruguay, which, as we have seen before, are fixed between 5 and 10 centimes, the Post Office proposed the following tariff to the Government:—

Papers to Europe	10 centimes	= $0.3½
" Uruguay	5 "	= $0.1½

Therefore, suppressing the fractions, as per treaty, the present rates of three cents to Europe and one cent to the Banda Oriental were adopted.

It is to be hoped that the the reduction, accompanying the reform, will give a fresh impulse to correspondence at the same time that it harmonizes the ratio of charges with other countries, members of the League.

SANTA FE.

(From our own Correspondent).

Sept. 23.

I date this letter from 'Sleepy Hollow,' to which business and Bruce's nice little steamer Lujan brought me last week. The town has changed but little in the last half-dozen years. The streets are still unpaved, and 'mancarones' still nibble the scanty grass in the Plaza. In the port the improvements are more visible, that is to say there are a few more buildings, for it is here that the colonists congregate, and the steamers and sailing craft end or commence their voyage: you have heard of the great expenditure already made at this port? A fine breast-work of stone, about seven or eight hundred feet long, has cost a hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. The only advantage of this work is a fine esplanate for a promenade. Otherwise it is money thrown away. The breast-work is made in such a manner that no vessels can approach it. Steamers and vessels have to load and discharge either above or below this magnificent and useless work, and disagreeable enough it is to have to scramble up the steep barrancas. As for the breast-work, it will remain a standing monument of the stupidity of our engineers. Loading and discharging are performed exactly in the same manner as a quarter of a century ago. In Sleepy Hollow itself the improvements consist of an Episcopal Palace, a fine building, with what funds built deponent saith not. I believe Dr. Gelabert is a wealthy man. The Governor, Dr. Iriondo, is also building a palace. These are about the only things new to be seen in the old town. 'Cabal's Folly' looks in a ruinous condition. The Jesuits are enlarging their already extensive premises. They will have in a few years in Santa Fe an establishment worthy of their glory in the last century. The atmosphere of Santa Siesta is literally impregnated with the perfume of orange blossoms. The air is actually oppressive The orange trees are now in full blossom, and many still are loaded with golden fruit. Every patio is full of orange trees. There are quintas full of them; and if you get to the top of the Cabildo you will see a huge forest of orange trees, and the white houses of the town appearing amongst them. It is not strange, then, that the air becomes at this season laden with the perfume of the 'azahar.'

The principal object of interest in the Port is the large Pea-nut oil manufactory of the Brothers Flagollet. This is worthy of a more lively place than Santa Fe, and the proprietors have already regretted having put up their establishment in this place. It is furnished with the most modern machinery, and it is beautiful to see the pure white streams of oil pouring from the splendid hydraulic presses. I have already given in the *Standard* a description of this fine establishment.

It is worthy to note that these oil manufactories have been the origin of a new Argentine industry. The kind of bag into which the ground substance, be it mani or linseed, or other oil producing seeds, is placed, and piled up one over another in the hydraulic press, is made of hair. I do not remember the English name; in French it is 'courtin,' in Spanish 'pañete.' These bags are very expensive, costing some three patacons each. At first they had to be brought from Marseilles at a higher cost; but now there is a manufactory in Buenos Aires, which apparently the Club Industrial is ignorant of. The Messrs Flagollet use 50,000 m/c worth of these bags yearly. When the 'courtin' is used up, the hair can be treated with potash and rendered serviceable for mattrasses.

A carriage and three horses at the door at six o'clock in the morning awoke me out of a Santa Siesta slumber, and reminded me that we were bound for the colonies. I have in other letters described the topography of Santa Fe, a town situated in the midst of a region susceptible of inundation at any time of the year. The Riachuelo, or a small branch of the Parana, sweeps in front of the town, after describing a corkscrew course of twenty miles from its parent stream. A mile or two below the town the Riachuelo turns to the west, then to the north, forming a huge horse shoe. About opposite Santa Fe it receives the waters of the Salado, and turns sharp south, reaching the Parana at Coronda. At the junction of the Salado with the Riachuelo is situated the little town of Santo Tome, which has become the principal port for the colonies. The inner space of the horse shoe is almost always covered with water, so to get by land to Santo Tome one has to travel round the inner rim of the horse shoe. It is over these 'bañados' that the projected Railway is to pass, a railway that I do not suppose will ever be made, for like the breast-works it would be a useless expenditure of money, as I shall prove. Santo Tome is already putting its thumb to its nose and spreading out the four fingers in the direction of Santa Fe, across the laguna. In Santo Tome there are several large granarais, some of them of the capacity of seventy five thousand bushels, where the wheat can be thoroughly cleaned for exportation. When the river is high ocean vessels can load at this point, which is easier of access from the Parana than the port of Santa Fe.

Along the low lands bordering the Salado at this point there is still a considerable quantity of timber. The roads are for the greater part of the year atrocious; but once past these low lands and entering the colonies, the roads are wide and excellent. The first colony we passed through was Las Tunas, and we stopped to breakfast at the magnificent mill. the San Louis, the owner of which, Mr Louis Inaebuitz, one of the most hospitable and gentlemanly of men, showed us around. At this place there are three large mills, the one just mentioned, that of Mr Jose Aldoa, and Messrs. Berray Brothers. At Las Tunas we met a 'manga' of locusts that nearly stopp

ed our progress. In the evening we arrived at Esperanza. We had suddenly got out of the Argentine Republic. No language is heard here but French, Italian and German. Argentines apparently have not been able to hold their own here and have disappeared almost entirely, like some of the German communities in the United States, where the Teutonic element has swamped the American element. I saw only one exception, the fine milling establishment of Mr Jose Itarraspe, which can compare favorably with the best foreigners' mills or with any in fact.

It is as well to say at once that, within a diameter of fifty miles there are eighty flour mills, run by machines of from twenty-five to forty horse power, with an average capacity of turning out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred quintals per day. This accounts for the fact that little or no wheat has been exported this season. The millers have all been speculators. The ring in wheat, which I have so often denounced, enables them to make large profits, but the truth had to come out at last, notwithstanding the prices current that the *Standard* so assiduously published, and that truth is what I have already said, that there was really no scarcity of wheat. The consequence is that many of the millers find themselves with from five to ten thousand bags of flour at this moment, that they cannot get rid of at any price. There are millers who made fifty or sixty thousand dollars profit during the first months of the season who will lose every dollar before ridding themselves of their present stock. They are now spreading a report that the coming crop will be a failure! Everything is possible, but I travelled about one hundred and fifty miles lined with the greatest wheat fields I ever saw in my life; and in all the colonies it is the same. Unless something very untoward happens, wheat will have to be exported in large quantities next year, and at low prices.

As a commercial centre Esperanza is a much more busy place of business than Santa Fe. There are larger houses of business, and an activity we look in vain for in the old town. It was an interesting sight on Sunday to see about two hundred and fifty vehicles in the immense plaza. The narrow gauge Swiss car, four wheels, has superseded every other description of vehicle in these colonies. In this respect, as well as in the great scarcity of agricultural machinery, the colonists are much behind those of the Department of Rosario. Almost all the threshing is still done by mares. I was rather surprised to learn this. Here is room for a thousand steam threshers. This is a hint to our enterprising Rosario firm, Messrs. Blyth, Le Bas and Co. Who will be the first to open up this grand field and persuade the people that it is time that mares were banished from the threshing ground?

One significant sign of prosperity in these colonies are the troops of children. At every farm-house they are as numerous as the dogs at the 'gaucho's rancho, in Buenos Ayres. As these grow up they want land, and so form new centres of agriculture.

As this letter is already long enough, I will take another opportunity of speaking of the natural outlet and market of all those great clusters of colonies.

W.P.

THE LUJAN RACES

Our friend 'Derby,' whose prophecy about Aconite turned out so accurate, has favoured us with the following results of the above races on Monday last:—

First Race—Half round.
1. Peludo
2. Union
3. Oscar

Betting, Union against the field. Four ran. Time 1,19½.

2nd Race—One round.
1. Reina del Monte
2. Pirapo
3. Huerfana

Time 2.30½

Third Race—Half round.
1. Sarah Jane
2. Pichon
3. Cambrone
4. Oriana
5. Judith
6. Aconito
7. Placida

Betting, Aconito against the field. A lot of money changed hands in this race, Aconito remaining at the post when the flag fell, but afterwards started, when pursuit was hopeless. Magnificent race between Pichon and Sarah Jane, latter winning by a head only.

Time 1.16.

Fourth Race—One round.
1. Dan Tucker
2. Eclipse
3. Indamira

No betting, won easily.

Time 2.34.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Royal Mail steamer Douro will sail to-morrow for Europe. Our Packet Edition appears this morning. Mail bags will close to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The weather appears to have settled into its Spring clothes at last. They had a charming day at Lujan on Monday and enjoyed themselves hugely, although the attendance was not as large as it would have been had the occasion been a 'dia feriada.' Some of the events were well contested, and a good deal of money changed purses. The first race was quite a hollow thing for Peludo. Reina del Monte won the second in slashing style, and Lady Jane won the third, although the public bet against her right and left, the 'talent' landing a pot. Old Dan Tucker won race 4 very easily. The city people did not get back to town till near 11 o'clock, p.m., the train being two hours late, why, we have not heard.

President Roca went out on Monday to have a look at the new Water Works machinery, which will shortly be set going. Some of the Cabinet Ministers, Dr. Wilde, and the whole Water Board, were of the party, and there was a grand lunch served.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Father L. M. Leahy, who, we are glad to note, is in the best of health, but sincerely we regret to hear from him that his brother, Father John Leahy, has been seriously unwell, but is now on the mending hand. We trust to hear soon of this much-esteemed clergyman's complete recovery.

The following statistics about paper are interesting:—"The Paper of the World.—A German statistical journal observes that the consumption of paper in the world is enormous. The annual production of this article in the United States is 207,000 tons; in England, 180,000 tons; in Germany, 203,000 tons; in France, 132,000 tons; Austria, 97,200 tons; Italy, 50,600 tons; Russia, 32,400 tons; Spain, 30,600 tons. In the United States about 11lb. of paper are annually consumed per head of the total population. In England the consumption is about the same; in Germany it is about 10lb. per head, and in France, 7 1-8lb. It is pretty generally agreed that the production of books properly so called, is on the decline all over the world. The increased consumption of paper is owing to the development of newspapers and magazines."

A telegram from Chacabuco to the *Patria Argentina* says that the heavy rains have done damage to the growing wheat.

Lieutenant Bove of the Italian navy is expected here to-morrow; he comes to take charge of the expedition to Tierra del Fuego. The Geographical Society will send a deputation on board the steamer to receive him.

The only good plate of those experimented on on Sunday last was Kaolin from Tandil, those made of Cordoba Kaolin proving worthless.

We remind our readers that to-morrow night's performance at the Colon is for the benefit of the very popular actress, Mdlle. Helene Leroux, and the piece given will be 'Le Pré au Clercs.' We feel certain there will be a very full house, as few actresses who have come to the Plate have so quickly captivated the public as Mdlle Leroux and Paol Marié. To-night the familiar and splendid comic opera 'Madame Favart' will be given. 'Oh, ma tête, ma tête!'

Mr. Dantas, Chief of the Provincial Police, has just returned to this city, after a long journey to the far extremities of the Province. He has established a new frontier police station at Fortin Argentino. The population at Fortin Argentino has increased so much of late that it is very probable the place will soon enjoy the name of a town. Mr. Dantas, on his way home, passed through Saladillo, and we learn that he cashiered the Commissary of that district for some slight (?) irregularities in the service. Persons who accompanied Mr. Dantas in his trip state that copious rains have fallen all over the South.

Mr. Roque Saenz Peña has petitioned the Santa Fe Government for a concession to make a complete system of drainage and water works in Rosario. We consider the idea a very excellent one, and only hope it may be carried out without so much waste of ink and paper as most unfortunately occurred with the now notorious works of this city.

It was said yesterday that the first step of the Provincial Government at the new Provincial Capital, Ensenada, will be to re-open all the saladeros, which will at once bring several thousands of labouring people to the place, the health of which wont be improved by the saladeros.

Very good news from Bahia Blanca yesterday. Tremendous rain there and camps looking unutterably splendid.

Paraguay is determined to make a good show in the Continental Exhibition, and has just named a committee for the purpose of collecting samples of its innumerable natural products.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Geographical Society for the purpose of hearing Col. Sola's account of his explorations in the Chaco.

A lady enjoying a good position in society attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a solution of matches, Dr. Gimenez was immediately called in to attend her and it is hoped her life may be saved.

Another Fair will be held at Chascomus on October 22nd, 23d and 24th. Numerous improvements have been effected in the locale, which will be highly appreciated by the public.

The *Nacional's* telegram last evening reports that a wholesale dismissal of Government employes has begun at Montevideo, and further rumours of plots against General Santos were rife.

A new paper—*El Diario*—appears to-day. Its office is on the premises of the defunct Cafe Peters.

The Cattle Show at Palermo opens to-morrow with a grand-pow-wow. All the military bands of the garrison will attend. The Rural Society's new building for the Show are very handsome and commodious, and the exhibition will be the grandest as yet held by the Rural Society.

The fall of the barranca on the river at Santa Fe is a rather serious business. Ninety metres length of the bank where the new port wall was being made have tumbled into the river, which is so much money lost to the Treasury. The engineers say that the delay in completing the port works was the cause of the mishap. 'Oh, ever thus.'

The Sunday closing movement meets with considerable support, even amongst the 'patrones. The Municipality had the subject under consideration yesterday, and we are happy to say, resolved to put the Law of 1857, closing all shops on Sunday into force. This is a decided step in the right direction.

The Western Railway Memoria was given round yesterday. It is a voluminous Blue, or rather Buff Book, which we will take a little time to study.

The Montevidean telegrams yesterday were rather fresh, and not over encouraging. First and foremost Latorre is said to be on the frontier, at Santa Ana de Livramonte, ready to invade. Next there is extremely bad news from the Northern camp districts, where the recent storms have made sad havoc amongst the horned cattle: but sheep have escaped. The Public Funds fell sharply on Monday, under the influence of the Latorre news, and everybody now looks on a row as certain. The telegraph line to Brazil has been cut, which, certainly, looks very like business. If Latorre invades, Bondholders may whistle for their interest, until he gets securely into power. In fact there seems to be an uneasy feeling on both sides of the Plate just now—here about the Chilian Treaty and in Montevideo about Latorre.

We cut the following curious advertizement from the 'agony' column of the *Times*:—'Three hundred pounds reward. Disappeared, from the coast of Australia, 200 miles south of Sydney, a party of five persons, the head of whom was Mr Lamont H. G. Young, Government Geological Surveyor, and F.G.S. The Sydney Government offer a reward of £200 for information leading to the discovery of these persons, and an additional hundred is offered for Mr Lamont Young. Information can be given to the Metropolitan Police, Scotland-yard.'

We see that our friends Messrs. Penrose and Correa Morales carried all before them at the Gun Club tussle on Sunday last. The poor pigeons had a Black Sunday of it.

The River Plate Telegraph Company did a very graceful thing on Sunday in refusing to charge a cent for the telegram sent by the Montevidean Press in connection with the Garfield demonstration. Just like Chevalier Oldham. "'Noblesse oblige.'

There'll be a Patti squeeze at the Colon Theatre to-morrow night, when the 'Pre aux Clercs' will be given for Madlle Leroux's benefit. We believe this superb opera has never been given before in Buenos Ayres,

The papers from Montevideo say that house property there has gone to the dogs and can hardly be sold at all, owing to the political situation. A good time to buy. House property is not the only thing that suffers. A colleague reports the sale of 20,000 head of horned cattle there for a saladero in this republic. It used to be the other way.

The Government has accepted Mr Cambaceres's resignation of his seat at the Water Board, and Mr Diego Alvear is spoken of as his probable successor.

Marble quarries have been recently discovered in the province of San Luis, in the Sierra del Gigante.

The surveys for the branch line from Frias station on the Central North Railway to Santiago del Estero are now finished and the works will be commenced shortly. The people are greatly elated at the prospect of soon seeing the Iron Horse. It will work an astonishing change in Santiago.

One of the many rumours in circulation in Montevideo on Monday was that Colonel Latorre had been assassinated! It is all nonsense.

Commander Condell, of the Chilian Navy, has gone to Europe in the Cordillera to bring out the new ironclad Arthur Prat, just built in England for the Chilian Government. The news from the West Coast is still of war. Pierola has been elected President of Peru at Ayacucho, and his Congress (there is another, Calderon's, at Lima) has voted to carry on the war with Chile and the alliance with Bolivia.

The Government at Montevideo is thinking of dismissing, bag and baggage, all the Civil Service clerks who do not agree with it in politics. Another sign of dread of Latorre.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Sept. 27.

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine
San Vicente 7.30, do
Jeppener 8.30 do
Chascomus, 9.13 do
Dolores, 9.4, do
Ranchos 8.46, do
Las Flores, 7.39, do
Azul, 7.18 cloudy
Maipu, 7.58 fine
Ayacucho, 9.3 do

TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE LA COSECHA NUEVA.

Extra Choice Kaisou Congou

MARCA
LA PATRIA

FUERZA Y FRAGRANCIA

Hoja entera y limpia (sin el polvo y la mezcla que siempre se encuentran en las clases inferiores).

Garantido siempre igual

Por la razon que contratamos de año en año por nuestra exclusiva cuenta el producto de los mismos jardines en la China.

Por muchos años los principales Almacenes de la Ciudad como de la Campaña no han espendido otro Te sino la marca 'Patria' testimonio elocuente de la satisfaccion completa que dá á sus clientes. Lo s disgustos é inconvenientes que antes sufrian cuando compraban otras marcas (que á veces salian de buena calidad y a veces totalmente inservibles) han desaparecido por completo.

Un Bulto de Te 'Patria'
AUNQUE SE VENDE POR 48 LIBRAS, CON TIENE 50 LIBRAS NETAS DE TÉ

Proteccion contra el Fraude

Legitimo unicamente cuando la caja esta sin abrirse. Si el plomo de adentro ha sido violado, es una prueba segura que no contiene el verdadero producto. Los que llenan con Té inferior las cajas vacios llevando nuestras marcas lo hacen en general por el fondo de la caja.

Pidan y exijan Te 'Patria'

SE VENDE EN TODAS PARTES

e 264 xp

PARRY & CO.

Cura Sarna Infallible.

Extracto Carbolico Tabaco y Azufre

INDUSTRIA NACIONAL

SIENDO de suma importancia para el Hacendado la igualdad en cantidad, y visto las repetidas quejas sobre diferencia entre las partidas de especificio mandados por fabricantes Europeos, nos decimos a establecer una fabrica aqui, la que bajo la direccion de un quimico competente, esta dando los resultados mas satisfactorios, y nos permite garantir siempre de igual fuerza y calidad el especifico que espendemos.

GARANTIMOS una cura completa, usando dolo con Agua Fria, aunque esta sea salitrosa o dura, como sucede con las aguas al sud de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

HACE crecer y blanquear la lana.

VEINTICINCO pesos moneda corriente es suficiente para curar cien animales.

DESTRUCTOR instantáneo de Guzanos, Piojos, Moscas y todo otro parasito que ataca a las razas caballar, lanar y vacuna.

RECOMENDAMOS que se pasen dos veces por el baño a las ovejas dentro de un intervalo que no pase de doce dias. El primer baño sirve para destruir efectivamente a la sarna, pero quedan los huevos, que luego brotan y si no se les da en segun do baño, se desarrolan dentro de poco tiempo en otra sarna.

SE RECIBEN ORDENES:

En el Escritorio, San Martin 112, Buenos Aires.
En la Fabrica, al costado de la Estacion Belgrano, F. C. del Norte.
En los principales almacenes de la Campaña.

112—SAN MARTIN—112

e 264 xp

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 28th Sept. the rate will be—
26850 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.
EMILIO CIVIT.

MARTELL BRANDY Imported by Moore and Tudor

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

2 966m

ON 'CHANGE.

Sept. 27th

Patacons	25.65
Cedulas A	99½
National Bank Shares	126½
Riachuelo Bonds	95 gold

There was a very small business done in gold to-day, few buyers and few sellers, still the market rules hard, and prices have a greater tendency for a rise than a fall. Gold opened at 25.65 cash and kept there all day; 55,000 pats sold cash. For the end of the month 230,0000 pats sold at 25.65, and for December 20,000 pats sold at 25.60

Cedulas looked much brighter to day, and prices for cash held at 99½. For end of month 185,000 sold at 99¼ to ½, and for October at 99½.

National Bank shares look very heavy, and what with the impending liquidation and the great attention paid to political questions, it does not seem probable they will advance much. The business transacted during ring hours was small, only amounting to 1858 shares which is a mere trifle in this stock. They say that afterhours yesterday over 5000 shares were sold to close month's account. Fines were paid to day of 100 pats. per 100 shares for right to deliver at 120, which shows pretty clearly what the speculators think. It seems improbable, however, that there will be any great market fluctuation before the month is out, as it is the interest of the market to sustain the market. The cash sales were only 108, opening at 126½ and closing at 126½, and for end of month 1300 sold at 126½ to 126¾, and for October 450 at 127½-127.

The sales at the ring were—
For cash 55,000 25.65
For Sept. 28th 1,298 25.65
For Sept. 30th 230,000 25.55
For Dec. 31st 20,000 25.60
Sales, 306,298.

Cedulas—
For cash A 6,400 99½
For Sept. 30th A 185,000 99¼-½-⅝
For Oct. 31st A 80,000 99½
Sales, 221,400.

Nat. Bank Shares—
For cash 108 shares 126-¼-126½
For Sept. 30th 1,300 shares 126¼-½-¼-126 to 126¾
For Oct. 31st 450 shares 127¼-127
Sales, 1,858.

Riachuelo Bonds—
For cash 5,000 at 95

In the translation we published of Mr Bateman's very able report there seems to have been some discrepancies. We therefore do not reproduce the paper in our Packet Edition and beg that Mr Bateman's representative will kindly favor us with a correct translation, as the paper is so full of technical terms that it is most difficult for any save an engineer to properly translate it.

At afterhours there came more Cedulas on the market and prices weakened; 60,000 were sold for end of month at 99⅜, and more offered at same price. Shares dropped to 125½ sellers for end of month, and gold firm at 25.65 for cash and 25.60 for end of October. Many outsiders buying gold.

The Handel, Messrs Lamport and Holt's new musical steamer, left Liverpool yesterday for Buenos Aires direct; we hear she will be followed by two other new and musical steamers, the Mozart, and the Haydn; Messrs Lamport and Holt, having exhausted astronomy, have now embraced music.

The Plato leaves on Friday for Rosario, she will load for Havre, to leave 10th Oct.

The Pliny left Rosario this morning and will be here on 29th, leaves on Oct. 1st for Antwerp and Liverpool, a full ship.

The Dom Pedro leaves to-morrow with the following splendid cargo—
3300 bales
6000 dry hides
7200 salted hides Montevideo
100 bales

Brit. barque Cosmos chartered to load lumber in Fernandina for Buenos Aires direct, 18 pats, the previous charters were at 17/6.

There was a long meeting of the Municipality to-day, when after much discussion it was resolved to put the ordenanza of 1857 in force, prohibiting shops &c. to be open on Sundays. Barber-shops allowed open to 10 a.m. Apothecaries, fondas, cafes and confiterias may keep open all day, but the other establishments must henceforward keep closed every Sunday, and there will be no more shops in Calle Rivadavia and Buen Orden open all day long on Sunday. The board in its vote was unanimous.

Mr Walker, of Bahia Blanca, was welcomed on 'Change, he leaves to-morrow in the Villarino; also Messrs Oyler, Campbell and Wilson from Guabiyu; the Banda Oriental camps we hear are improving.

Nat. Bank Shares for October selling at 5 o'clock at 126¾.

Respecting the large tallow sale, nothing known; the sheep for the graseria have yet to be bought.

The sale of three leagues of fine land adjoining Curumalan is announced at 200,000 m/c per league; buyer an Englishman.

Exchange offering at 49¾ and ¾, and francs at 5.25-28, not much done.

The Sales at afterhours were—
Gold—
For cash 30,000 at 25.60
For Sept. 30th 50,000 25.55
For Sept. 30th 50,000 25.62½
For Sept. 30th 30,000 25.60
Sales, 160,000.

National Bank Shares—
For Sept. 30th 1,800 shares 125½
For Sept. 30th 1,500 shares 126½
Market flat.

Cedulas A—
For Sept. 30th 70,000 99⅜
For Sept. 30th 80,000 at 99½
For Oct. 31st 50,000 at 99½
Sales, 200,000.

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—
100 waggons with produce arrived.
6,450 ar. of wool arrived.
795 fan. of maize and 651 fan. of wheat entered.

Produce sales in general without variation.

The sales were—
1600 ar. wool, Casey, 69
200 ar. wool, Elordi, 52
420 doz. sheepskins at 23½ rls.
Corderos at 20 rls.
Desechos at 16, 18 rls.
1,100 doz. corderitos at $13, 13½, 13¾, 14
200 cow hides at 165, 167
88 potro hides at 32, 35, 36
Potrancas at 18, 17, 16
85 ar. hair at 136, 140, 145
Deerskins, 80 doz. at 105
Nutria, 50 lbs. at $8
Tallow, 120 barrels at 45
Maize, 1,026 fan. morocho and yellow, in grain, at 56, 55, 54
Hay, 40 bales good at 550

The delay in the promulgation of the Nat. Consolidation law just passed by Congress affords subject for comment on the Bolsa; people ask why is not the law published. It is said that the Prov. Bank with the consent of the legislature will accept the new bonds in payment of the account debt due the Bank by the Government, but as for the withdrawal of the specie notes it will leave that with the Nat. Government to arrange. This of course shows that there will be no immediate redemption of the paper money. We heard at a late hour on 'Change that the President signed the law to-day and that it will promulgated to-morrow.

Everyone on 'Change and in the market talks of the Chilian question, and there can be little doubt the matter causes anxiety; the whole dispute, however, is now in a nutshell; the Arg. Congress will approve of the treaty, and there is good reason to believe the Chilian Congress will do the same, should the Chilian Government or Congress refuse, it is the opinion of everyone that war is inevitable, but we have every confidence that the Chilians will not go back on what they have arranged and that the Chilian Congress and Government will approve of the treaty and thus for ever settle the question. The Argentine Government it seems is very decided in the matter, and will insist on the treaty and nothing but the treaty.

The Rural Exhibition at Palermo will be inaugurated on 29th inst. by Governor Rocha; the affair promises to be very brilliant and a great success

The Nat. Government has sent orders to Mendoza to purchase a thousand mules, and Generals Nelson and Garcia, the military intendentes of the North, have both arrived. We hear that the Government is about to march the troops that are in the Provinces to Nauquen and Limay, and thus extend the line of the Southern frontier.

The Cordillera has brought us our exchanges from Chile, they, howeve, possess very little news of interest, nothing whatever about the Treaty or the special session of the Chilian Congress. It seems that there is a very strong opposition in Chile to the Argentine Treaty, as they insist that Chile under no pretext whatever can give up her claim to Patagones, but the good sense of the Chilian people will undoubtedly triumph, as the whole of Patagonia is not worth a war between the two countries of even a week's duration.

To-day a new stock was introduced on the Bolsa—the Riachuelo gold bonds; the affair caused a species of flare-up at the ring. The broker who had the sale of this virgin stock made something of a demonstration on the occasion, and for the moment there was a pause in gold, Bank Shares and Cedulas. Mr. Hart was the broker who had the honor of being the first to sell this Provincial gold stock, and Don J A Fernandez was the buyer for account of an investor who purchases these bonds as a permanent gold investment—the price at which the bonds were sold is 95, which may be considered for a 6 per cent gold stock as very cheap. We have very few gold stocks selling in this market, and even the Transandine Telegraph Co., which is a gold paying stock, is sold in paper; but the Riachuelo Bonds will meet the market requirement in this respect, and as these bonds will be equally saleable in London, we consider them cheap at their present quotation. It is not improbable that many parties will realize their paper stocks and invest in these Riachuelo gold bonds.

The National Public Credit Office publishes notice of the payment of the coupons on the Home Debts on 1st October.

We learn on good authority that the survey of the Rio Negro lands, made by Sr Cascallares between the Colorado and Rio Negro and stretching along the Atlantic coast, will not be approved of, and will have to be made over again, as the surveyor drew his lines when starting too close to the coast, and thus numerous lots fell in the sea, which, as there is really no scarcity of land, by drawing the starting lines wider, has made the whole survey defective. This matter is to be regretted as it will cause a long delay in making out titles to these lands already sold and bargained for.

The sale of a small camp in Marcos Paz, some 25 squares, for 53,324 m/c is reported; also another chacra for 6,000 m/c; another for 55,000 m/c. A piece in San Vicente, 2·0 sq., for 195,300 m/c and resold for 230,000 m/c; and a fine estancia in Sta. Fe, ¾ league by 2 leagues deep, for 400 ounces.

The well known steamer Rio de la Plata is again put on the Rio Uruguay completely refitted.

We take the following important summary from the Report of the Western Railway for 1880, just given round:—

Earnings in the year 1880—	
Principal line	$30,954,575 50
Lobos branch	3,978,022 75
Riachuelo do	608,097 50
Catalinas do	624,508 00
Chacarita do	356,167 00
Pergamino do	716,486 25
Total..	37,137,957 00
Disbursement—	
Principal line	$14,759,391 00
Lobos branch	3,298,634 00
Riachuelo do	509,070 00
Catalinas do	215,446 00
Chacarita do	312,924 00
Pergamino do	645,727 00
Total..	19,741,192 00
Profit—	
Principal line	$16,195,184 50
Lobos branch	679,388 75
Riachuelo do	99,027 50
Catalinas do	309,162 00
Chacarita do	43,243 00
Pergamino do	70,759 25
Total..	17,396,765 00

Capital cost of respective lines—

Principal line	$171,930,383 62
Lobos branch	26,104,033 87
Riachuelo do	4,638,591 50
Catalinas do	5,096,000 00
Chacarita do	2,009,539 63
Pergamino do	9,532,029 00
Total..	219,310,577 62

Net interest on capital—

Principal line	9 419 o/o
Lobos branch	2 603
Riachuelo do	2 135
Catalinas do	6 007
Chacarita do	2 151
Pergamino do	0 742
Whole line	7 932

The schooner Monte Leon has just come up from the Welsh colony, with the usual cargo of wheat and feathers, together with its complement of passengers. Even the passenger trade of Chubut is assuming good by proportions, and would undoubtedly be much further developed were proper facilities afforded. On the 26th August the str. Villarino landed the 90 immigrants so long detained here, and 32 officials and their dependents sent down by Government. Luckily the Monte Leon happened to be outside the bar when the steamer arrived, and the enormous quantity of luggage to be disembarked were transhipped to the schooner, and the passengers taken in two large whaleboats towed by the steamer's steam launch, were landed in the river within a couple of hours. Thus, within 24 hours of its anchoring, the Villarino was away for Patagones. But it was clearly a matter of good luck, and should not be taken as a precedent. Within 3 or 4 days all the immigrants had pushed up country or had taken quarters to suit them about the village. It speaks strongly as to the absorbing capacity of the colony that the arrival of these 90 people did not in the least affect the rate of wages; indeed, we are told that 6s a day were offered in some instances, whilst the usual laborer's hire is 5s. But the land question has unfortunately cropped up as a damper—not the want of land but the conditions under which it is obtainable being a perfect mess of incongruities, something to delight the heart of lawyers, it appears, but a terrible deterrer to plain simple farmers. What a miserable pity it is that this great country of ours cannot 'leave well alone', and meet these hardy Welsh farmers openly, without quibbling and quirking about a trifle of 200 pats in 10 years for each kilometre. The Indian Chief Foyel, from the South shore of Nahuelhuapi, had visited the settlement for trade with a number of his men. In the 'pulperias' on the outside some knife skirmishing had occurred between these Indians and some Tehuelches during a drinking bout. By present advices the river had not risen to irrigating level, and uneasiness was beginning to be felt lest a failure should occur as in 1875 and 1876 when a similar influx of immigrants was pouring in. This is another serious shortcoming of somebody's that dams are not yet erected to obviate these anxieties, and, may be, calamities. We remember reading, year after year, in Mr Dillon's report the urgency of this measure, and at what trifling expense it could be done. The agrimensor sent down by Government has returned in the Monte Leon,—probably because he found himself under such entirely new circumstances that he knew not how to turn, with the unpractical instructions he had. We are told he had taken umbrage at the rate of wages there, and the difficulty of obtaining hands, so that he did not move beyond the village. Indeed, from the accounts of the passengers, we fear a similar feeling of disgust has taken hold of all the official mind there, and will probably appear in our colleagues as the wailings of ill used 'dest eros'. A thousand pities it is that General Roca's ideas for our aggrandisement southward should not have been left in the hands of Mr Jones, who seems to be the only person undaunted and able successfully to grapple with the Patagonia problem.

The latest news about wool in the U. States are as follows:—

"Thus far this week the condition of affairs on the market for domestic wools does not appear to have undergone any very important change. There has been a few buyers in attendance, but their wants were apparently small and little inclination was shown to operate ag inst the future, even where there was an opportunity to pick up something cheap. Manufacturers, indeed, are in a holding off mood and not likely to manifest any increased interest until they feel the force of a more positive improvement on the goods market. Holders in the meantime continue to grade and sort up the arrivals as they come to hand, and would show almost any thing they have in stock with very little hesitation, but are not particularly doleful over the present want of animation which to a considerable extent is seasonable, and look forward to the fall trade with much hope. Indeed, sellers may be considered free from any undue display or feeling of anxiety, and while a continued drag in business may result in shading prices a trifle more, the indications are that the infusion of a little more life in the demand would at once lead to a recovery of tone, and a more cheerful and healthy situation.

"Philadelphia, Aug. 9th.—Alexander Whilliden & Sons, dealers in cotton, wool and yarns, of this city, have suspended. Bradstreet's states that this house was established in 1832 by Alexander Whilliden. He failed in 1857 and compromised at 43 cents, but subsequently paid in full. Present firm was organised in 1868. In May, 1879, the following statement was made of the condition of the firm:—Assets, $780,400, of which $547,000 was real estate in New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wisconsin, Iowa and Alabama; liabilities, $199,600 (nearly all for accommodation on mortgages or notes); thus having net resources of $530,800. In 1876 the firm did a business of $4,000,000; in 1876, of $2,700,000; in 1877, of $1,500,000. In January last the trade had doubts of the firm's own estimate of their worth. The Whilliden's were heavy operators in the South and on the Jersey sea shore. On June 21st last a judgment for $34,398 was entered against Alexander Whilliden in favor of John Walker. Mr W claimed it was 'a personal matter', 'entirely outside of business, &c.' but he satisfied the judgment, which fact went some ways to disturb the credit of the old house which he represented. The members of the firm are well regarded in business circles. The exact condition of the affairs of the firm are as yet unknown."

CORRALES DEL SUD
Setiembre 25 1881

Intruduccion Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia, Animales	
S y Mandia, Moreno	60
Id Lujan	95
G y Coulin, Merlo	50
Id Ranchos	66
B Aspitia, Lomas	20
S A Gomez, Cañuelas	40
Id id	40
Id id	40
Total cabezas	333

Precio de la hacienda—
Bueyes carne y sebo 12oo 1ooo 8oo
1er carne y sebo, 450 5oo 560
2a id 340 36o 38o
Flaco 28o 26o 3oo
Cueros de novillo 140 150
Id de vaca 110 90
Id de buy 180, 200
Terneros 200 260
Id mamones 10o 160
Matanza 368

BOLSA TELEGRAM.
Montevideo, Sept. 27th

Ripamare from Pensacola
Amortizable 18½
Emp. Extraordinario, (2) at 33
Deuda Pacification (2) at 22
Deuda Interna, 2d Serie, 21 without interest.
Nothing in produce
Rio Gualeguay sails.
Europa arrived from Genoa and Rio Janeiro

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 27th
Jupiter from Montevideo
Plato from Liverpool
Interior, Rosario
Skiddaw, Cardiff

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 28th
Cosmos for Montevideo
Diana, Sta. Fe
Pliny for Antwerp
L'Italia for Genoa
Cordillera for Europe [M.V.]
Sept. 29th
Onix for Uruguay
Provedor, Rosario
Tritone, Rosario
Pingo Rosario
Memphis for Callao [M. Video]
Douro for Southampton
Steamers to arrive in September—
Sept. 31st—Galileo
31st—Oronoque

BIRTH,

On Sept. 26th, at Marcos Paz, the wife of Mr John J. P. Murphy, of a son

Philip W Becher
The only English Public Notary in this city.
Office
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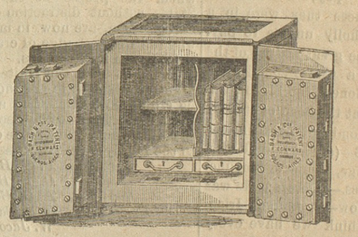

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189—Florida—189
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FISH CARVERS.
FINE CRUETS, silver plated on Nickel.
DUPLEX LAMPS
FINE ENGLISH TABLE GLASS, Plain, cut and engraved.
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CRUMB TRAYS AND BRUSHES
JELLY CANS
LIPT BOWLS, MILK PANS, GLASS DISHES, NICKEL SPOONS AND FORKS.
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N.B.—For Teas, please see 2nd page.
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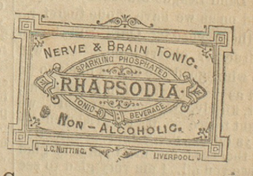

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THE LAND BILL.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL'S ADVICE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The Archbishop of Cashel visited Charleville on Wednesday, and received addresses from the townspeople and from the local branch of the Land League. In the course of his reply, the Archbishop said:—I I am here amongst a people whom I have known long and intimately, and of whom I can, without any fear of overstating the case, say that though all our people in Ireland are good Catholics to the heart's core, the people of this old, this historic town, which is my birthplace, I may say, are particularly conspicuous in these respects. No movement was initiated in these countries during my remembrance in which the people of Charleville did not take a remarkable part. You have been at the head, I might say, of every movement. You were connected with the Repeal movement; you were connected with the tenant-right movement thirty years ago; and you were supported in all these movements by the good priests, both pastor and curates, who presided over your spiritual interests.—(Cheers). So you see it is nothing new for the priests and people to be united on a common plattorm in your common country.—(Cheers). I am therefore, on these grounds even delighted to be here to-day. I am not going to speak to you to-day, for many reasons, on political topics. For the last two or three days I have been engaged in business of a very serious character in another portion of this great province, and in consequence of this I have not been occupied in reading, much less in studying, the journals that give an account of recent events in Parliament, in which we all take so deep an interest; but, at all events, some one told me that the bill—as it is called, the Land Bill—introduced by Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons, and which was afterwards sent to the House of Lords—that it is now in point of fact substantially the law of the land.—(Hear, hear.) I don't know what are the exact provicions of the Bill as accepted by both Houses of Parliament; but this I have no hesitation in saying, that if the bill be substantially what it was as presented to the Upper House by Mr Gladstone and his colleagues, I would strongly recommend the people to give it a fair trial, and to accept it—not, if you like, as a final settlement of the land question—(cheers),—but as, at all events, a great boon and a great blessing—as a bill calculated to do an immeasurable amount of good to the tenant farmers. As I said to you, I do not intend at present to go into the provisions of the bill, but at all events there are certain leading features in it on which I congratulate our people. And one of these is that for the future it will not be in the power of any landlord, any local or imported tyrant—(a Voice: 'That's the talk')—it will not be in his power to impose at his pleasure a rent which for the time being the tenants should pay, but which in most instances they were in a short time wholly unable to pay. Besides this one great feature of the bill, there is a Court constituted, with a good, honest, intelligent, Catholic lawyer at the head of it—one who took a prominent part in the politics of 1858—(cheers)—and who, to my knowledge, has never renounced those politics.—(Cheers.) He was then as he is now—a staunch Irishman, and I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the fact that he is to be placed at the head of the Commission. I do not know anything of the other members of the Commission. But at all events there is the Commission. Other commissioners will be appointed throughout the country, and I think we would be dealing ungraciously with Mr Gladstone if we did not give his bill, which he laboured so hard to press through the 2 Houses of Parliament, a fair trial, to let us see what it is able to do, to let us see what are its merits, and what its defects. By that we do not commit ourselves to anything. As I have said elsewhere, we stand to our guns. We stand to our organisation. We will not dissolve any of our local Land League branches. We will hold on as we have done therefore, on the defensive. Ours will be an attitude of observation. We will see what good the bill is likely to do and as it was offered in a generous, just, kindly, statesmanlike spirit, we ought to accept it as Irishmen always do anything that is intended for them as a favour. I am very glad to see you all. I am very glad to see many of the old names—the names of the old stock who were living here when I was a youngster. I am glad to find that the spirit that existed then—not the spirit of revolt or of insubordination, but a spirit of manliness, and a desire to acquire all that men are entitled to possess in their native country—abides here. And I pray God that the day may never come when that spirit will find a grave in Charleville.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.

The meeting at the American Legation took place yesterday at the appointed hour, pursuant to notice. We noticed present General Osborn, Am. Minister, E L. Baker, American Consul, Messrs. Bowers, Bean, Blythe, Walker, Wilkinson, Osborne, Newland, Powell, Livingston, Sanford, Pasmann, Bate, Manton, Rev. Mr Thompson, American Pastor, Captain Morton, Mitchell, Pressinger, Zimmerman, W, Jacobs, Horton, Captains Finnigan, Hichborn, Tidmarsh; Martin Grace, Alvear, Morse, Yateman, Buttifahr, Folmar, Newberry, General Dobbins, Willis Baker, N. W. Lowe, Mitre y Vedia and others.

Consul Baker called the meeting to order and moved General Osborn, American Minister, to the chair, Mr Bowers seconded.

Captain Manton and Mr Willis Baker were named secretaries,

General Osborn, on taking the Chair, made a most eloquent and impressive speech: he said it is not only the United States sorrows at the death of President Garfield: the whole world weeps. We regret, owing to our limited space and the length of the resolutions, that we are unable to give our readers the various speeches at the meeting until our next issue,

At the conclusion of the general address it was moved and seconded that a Committee of five be named to frame the Resolutions. The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Baker, Bowers, Bean, Sanford and W. Jacobs.

The following were the Resolutions which, when read and put to the meeting, were unanimously carried:—

Whereas, our beloved President, General James A Garfield, in the midst of the career of honor and usefulness to which he had been called by his fellow citizens, was on the 2nd of July last sorely stricken down by the hand of a desperate assassin; and *whereas*, after long days of anxious suspense during which we watched his struggle between life and death, with hearts alternating with hope and fear, at last comes the sad announcement that the bullet of the murderer has finally accomplished its cruel work; and, *whereas*, we, citizens of the United States, temporarily residing in Buenos Aires, have met on this occasion with a view to express our unspeakable grief and indignation at the atrocious crime which has been committed; *now therefore*.

Resolved, that in the death of President Garfield, the people of the United States have lost an able, upright, and conscientious Chief Magistrate, whose services to the country on the battle field, in the Halls of Congress, and in the Executive Office, fill some of the brightest pages in our country's history; while his noble nature, rare intellectual accomplishments, courtly Christian bearing, gentle manners and quick sympathy have not only excited the love and admiration of Americans, and endeared him to all classes and conditions of men, but have won the esteem and respect of rulers and peoples throughout the civilized world: We deplore his untimely death not merely as a calamity that has befallen our nation, but we bow our heads to the stroke with all the grief and sorrow of a personal loss.

Resolved.—That, though the long distance which separates us from our native country, our profound sympathies go out to Mrs. Garfield, his heroic wife, as well as to his venerable mother and children, in this hour of sore trial and affliction; and in the midst of their grief and lamentation, ask that that the beneficent Father of all Mercies may vouchsafe His blessing on the smitten family, who have lost so affectionate a son, so considerate a husband, and so good a father.

Resolved—That we have observed and recognize with deep emotion, the spontaneous manifestations of sorrow and sympathy which not only the Argentine Government, but the Press and people of Buenos Ayres, without regard to nationality, have displayed on the receipt of the intelligence of our National affliction.

Resolved—That, as a mark of our respect for the distinguished citizen whose death we deplore, and for whom the people of the United States, without distinction of party or condition, are now in mourning, we shall wear a badge of crape upon the left arm for ten days.

Resolved—That the United States Minister Resident in Buenos Ayres be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of State at Washington, to be delivered to the family of the deceased.

E. T. Baker,
C. S. Bowers,
A. C. Bean,
C. S. Sanford,
W. Jacobs.

General Osborne, on assuming the Chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

Death is, at all times, a sad event. When good men die, the people mourn. When friends die, friends bereaved deeply lament their loss.

Garfield, our own great and good Garfield, is dead, and a world weeps. The wire has brought us the sad and mournful news that at last death has stricken the strong man down. He had climbed to the highest round of honour's ladder, to be felled by the hand of a bloody-handed assassin, who has by this vile act robbed our loved nation of its head. In a little while the grave will close over that grand temple wherein dwelt the noble soul who was so shortly ago the chosen Ruler of the Republic. I have thought it fitting that we, children of that glorious land, should meet here and mingle ourears and regrets at the sad loss we have all suffered. For weeks and months we have stood beside that heroic, gentle wife, and those dear friends at the bedside of the stricken Garfield, hoping and praying that this cup of bitterness might pass from us; and the deepest sympathy has gone out from all our hearts, I know, for that aged mother who for fifty years has been battling fearlessly, unfalteringly for her boy President, for that gentle wife who with unquenchable faith would not relinquish hope. It is over. The end has come, and now we know who was vanquished in that long, terrible battle.

We have no fears for our country. She has had, and in time to come may have again critical periods, but this is not one, and we have only to lament the loss of a man who stood highest among this world's great men.

James A. Garfield went forth from youth into a life that has been governed always by honest convictions of right and duty, doing a grand and noble work until, step by step, he climbed to a position which to Americans is the highest earthly position—the chair of Washington—and in the hearts of his countrymen his memory will be held sacred as that of the Father of his country.

In the absence of the committee on resolutions, Mr W.T. Livingstone addressed the meeting, remarking that the occasion is one of melancholy. The sad event has not been unexpected, but it strikes us with sadness. The feeling of sympathy is universal, coming, not only from our own country, but also, almost as strongly, from our own mother country; and all Americans will appreciate the kind sympathy of Her Majesty, her Royal children, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, whose kind messages have been read with grattude by all Americans. Had General Garfield lived, he would have made one of the best Presidents America has ever had, and, could we look into the future, we should see Washington, Lincoln and Garfield crowned with like honor on high.

Rev. J. F. Thompson followed, remarking that there can be no difference of opinion as to the sadness of the event which has called us together, but there is much to cheer us in the fact that there is not, in all the world, a single heart which does not condemn the bloody-handed assassin—not one heart which does not feel the deepest sympathy for the bereaved aged mother, the gentle loving wife and family of the great man who has fallen. This is not always so when Rulers die.

General Garfield was a man whose nature was fully rounded out into perfect proportions. To follow him from his youth, this fact will be proved in all his life. As a youth toiling upward, as a husband, father, son, as a soldier winning his way on the field of battle, as a statesman, whose duties he entered upon at the request of President Lincoln, who saw the power latent in him, in one and all, he showed himself the perfectly rounded character. We join our sorrow with the devoted wife and aged mother, but we rejoice that as Christians we can have the assurance without doubt that he is at rest where no assassin's hand can reach him.

Professor Pressinger, said: We are met on an occasion of peculiar sadness for the purpose of expressing sorrow and sympathy at the sad event which has deprived our country of its great and good President, who was the chosen Ruler of the Land which showed the best results of the best races of Europe, struck down by the hand of an assassin. It is time that such crimes should be stopped by the adoption of adequate measures to prevent their recurrence.

Consul E L Baker in presenting the resolution spoke as follows—

In view of the crime which has filled our hearts and our country with mourning, I know how inadequate these resolutions are to the grief and horror which we feel. These can find no sufficient expression in words.

It is unutterably sad to know that our President—the President of the United States—has fallen by the hand of an assassin. It is sad every way. It is terrible to realize, in the midst of the political quiet and tranquillity which prevail in our beloved country, where only the arts of peace are cultivated, and while prosperity is reaping an abundant harvest all over our broad land—that there was any one—even a madman, so cruel and unrelenting in his madness, as to strike this fiendish blow; and especially, when we consider the gentle, unassuming, kind-hearted man who is the victim: so great, and yet so blameless in his life; so good and so true and so considerate in his dealings with men; so amiable and tender in his family; so full of sympathy for others; so overflowing with all gentleness and humanity; so possessed of the confidence of the people; so beloved by all classes and conditions of men; so derserving of that confidence, consideration and respect! The better we came to know him, the more he claimed our admiration; and since his manner of life and his character have been laid bare to the inspection of the world—during all the dark days which succeeded his cruel wounding up to the hour when death released him from his suffering—the more all peoples admired him and sent up prayers for his recovery.

As a man, he was above reproach. As a citizen, he loved and took a pride in his country. As a scholar and man of letters, he had accomplishments of the higher order. As a Christian statesman, he stood in the first rank. As an orator he was gifted in an extraordinary degree. As a soldier, his name is emblazoned among the bravest and best in our land. As a legislator, the records of Congress and the Statutes of the country herald his wisdom and justice. As a ruler, he possessed a moderation and executive ability which gave promise of a most successful administration. Such a man, was our poor dead President! for whom to-day our tears are falling, and our hearts are heavy with woe!

While he still lived, the civilized world watched with deepest sympathy the daily tidings which were sent from his bed of languishing and pain; and gave in return its words of cheer and comfort to his stricken family. And now, that the worst is over, the echoes of his funeral knell are vibrating from continent to continent. The nations of the earth, with that fraternity which makes all peoples one at heart, join in the general grief. But at home, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, the spectacle must be sorrowful indeed! Fifty millions of people bowing themselves in the dust! Fifty millions of people, without regard to politics, or party affiliations, or social position, after nearly 3 months of agony and suspense, uniting in their prayers for God's mercy on our stricken country, and his blessing on the sorely afflicted family!

It is not strange that we, far away in this foreign land, but thrilled with an abiding love and affection for our native country, and sensitive to everything which concerns its welfare, should take up the wail of woe and join our sorrow with theirs.

In the midst of our grief, however, there is one thing which we should not forget. Terrible as is the crime which has been committed, and deep as is our mortifica tion that such a crime could have been prepetrated in our country, it is something to know, that it was only the frenzy of a single, unassisted madman or fiend.

There is no political significance in the foul deed. There was no conspiracy against the Government. There was no conspiracy against the life of the President. No one but the miseraole wretch who committed the act is responsible for the crime. It is humiliating to know that there was even one man so wicked, and seeking such infamous notoriety as to have compassed so cruel a murder; but it is something to know that the nation lives and will live; that the machinery of Government, which has made us a great Republic, will go on unchecked, and that, though the good Lord scourge and afflict us thus sorely, it must be for some great end which we cannot see or understand, but which, perhaps, will be made plain in the unfolding of His providence. The nation still lives. The assassin's hand was not strong enough, even for a moment, to affect that, and the reins of Government succeed to the hands of a tried and accomplished statesman, who has the honour and glory of his country nearest to his heart, and the generous confidence and best wishes of the people in his sad hour to sustain him. Under his watchful care and guidance the United States of America will continue to move onward in their march of peaceful conquest and empire. This is our confidence and this is our consolation as we mourn to-day.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Consul E. L. Baker then read the following telegram addressed to him by the State Department at Washington, under date of August 1st:—

"Referring to your despatch, number 438, in which you state that the feeling existing in Buenos Aires, regarding the attempt upon the President, is one of horror of the crime and sympathy for the sufferer, I have to say that this evidence of friendly interest coming from such a distant Republic is especially gratifying to the President, and he asks that his thanks be returned to those who have so feelingly expressed the hope of his rapid recovery."

TREATMENT OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

The following correspondence has passed between H.M. Acting Consul and the Captain of the Port in respect to the treatment of the crew of the barque Pride of Devon, which was in collision with an Italian barque in the Outer Roads, and sank in a few minutes; the Captain and crew losing the whole of their effects, and being detained prisoners on the plea of having resisted the constituted authorities.

Buenos Aires, 21st Sept. 1881

Translation.

To the Chief Clerk, in charge of the Captain of the Port's office.

Sir

Referring to the conversations I had with you in reference to the detention of the crew of the British barque Pride of Devon, I request, that you will allow me to make some observations in respect thereto.

1st. The crew were on board their own vessel, and although she had sunk, no one had a right to enter on board without the consent of the Captain or mate.

2nd. Even admitting that the mate had defied the constituted authorities, he cannot be detained against his will if after 24 hours have elapsed he has not been notified by a competent judge, as to the cause of his detention.

3rd. By the laws of the nation any person giving sufficient guarantee for the losses and damages sustained is exempt from further detention.

In my letter of yesterday's date I gave this guarantee.

4th. Article 18 of the National Constitution says:—

"The national prisons shall be clean and healthy, not for the punishment, but for the safe custody of the criminals detained therein."

The prison at the Captain of the Port's is wanting in this respect.

The ten sailors detained there have been treated like wild beasts and not like human beings. Biscuits were thrown to them on the ground, and the water they drank was from a bucket presented to them from 'outside' the bars of the cell. Besides, they had to sleep on the damp ground without mattresses or covering of any kind, and one of them has suffered so much that he is now an inmate of the British Hospital.

I think it my duty to call your attention to the foregoing, in order that you may take such measures as you think fit so as to prevent the recurrence of such legitimate complaints as the present,

I am etc.

Ronald Bridgett,
H.B.M. Acting Consul,

Translation.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23, 1881.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Your letter of yesterday commenting on the circumstances relating to the detention of the ship wrecked sailors of the barque Pride of Devon has been received.

As this letter was received only yesterday at 2 p.m., a day after the order had been given for the release of all the persons detained, there is no longer any motive for the request contained in the same; accordingly it has been added to the 'sumario' of the before mentioned affair.

I am, &c.,

S. S.,

(Signed) *J. Goyena,*
Chief Clerk.

Translation.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25, 1881.

To the Chief Clerk in charge of the Captain of the Port's office.

I have received your note of the 25th inst., and have to state that I consider your reply to my note of 21st to be very unsatisfactory.

I do not allow that the fact of the shipwrecked crew of the barque Pride of Devon being set at liberty concludes this disgraceful affair, and it obliges me to address you again,

In no civilized country would unfortunate sailors have been treated as they have been in this instance, and I energetically protest against the treatment they have received, more particularly as regards the mate, Thomas Gunn, who affirms that he was chained in irons to the mast of the guardship in the most inhuman manner for a period of 34 consecutive hours, which is a shameful and unjustifiable proceeding.

Accordingly, I formally ask that the authorities will take measures that the author of such cruel proceedings be duly punished, and that in future there may be no repetition of such scandalous abuses.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) *Ronald Bridgett,*
H.B.M. Acting Consul.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Sept. 23rd,

The gold market which ruled so very hard yesterday was somewhat easier to-day, and the people who wanted to buy so much at afterhours yesterday found sellers superabundant to-day. The effort therefore to put up gold on the strength of some private telegrams from Chile has failed; the market is not to be disturbed by every message that private parties think proper to send over the wires, and parties who wanted to sell large amounts at 25.60 were unable to do so.

The consolidation law, or in other words the Romero project, just passed by the Senate will give the Prov. Bank fresh power to control the gold market and sustain the value of its paper. It is said that by virtue of this law the Hard Dollar and other coupons will be payable next January in gold. The importance of this consolidation law seems to be overlooked by many; it will supply the market with 15 millions pats fresh money, and will fill the coffers of the Provincial Bank.

Gold opened at 25.60 cash and closed at 25.55. For the end of the month to close the liquidation there is the same squeeze as last month. They say on 'Change that the Bolsa always owes the market four millions pats gold, and month after month this heavy balance is passed over. Sales were made to-day for January at 25.50.

Cedulas ruled much firmer, and there is a strong conviction that next month the 8 per cents will be at a premium. Some very strong parties are now buying, and as the stock is beyond question the best in the market, it is the easiest to carry.

Three sales of Gas Shares made, one lot at 1,950, another at 2,000, and another at 1,950; and at afterhours 46 shares sold at 1,950.

Nat. Bank shares opened firm, and closed weak; the speculation in this stock continues as strong as ever, still we note that the sales during business hours show a falling off. There was great talk on Change about a lot of shares said to have been embargoed by the courts, but the ring is full of all such news, although we cannot well see how any decree of the court can affect the market price; shares opened cash at 127, and closen 126, sale 288. For end Sept. 295o sold, opening at 127½, and closing at 126½. For October 31st 195o sold, opening at 128½, selling up to 129, although not marked on board, and closing at 128. Total day's sales 5188.

Another sale of new wool on contract was reported on Change, 5000 ar, from the well known Fernandez estancia, Chascomus, at 76, bought by a city barraquero.

Sept. 24th, 1881

The market was much more lively to-day, and strange to say the strongest movement was in Cedulas, which spite of all the efforts of the bears are well maintained. Gold rules hard and firm, and Cedulas and Shares rather weaker.

The gold market opened at 25.60 cash, and closed at 25.55 cash, sales 66.900. For the end of the month 340,000, sold at 25.60. For Oct. 330,000 at 25.60, and for Nov. and December same rates; there were frequent sales for Oct. Nov. and Dec. which were attributed to houses securing their gold for the end of the year. Total gold sales 981,900.

In Cedulas large sales were made on time chiefly for Oct. and Nov.; the sales of the day amount to 442,000 of which only 32,000 cash. It was said on very good authority that the first week in Oct. the Government project will be laid before the Chambers, and people who sell now sell too soon, as the project will probably put the stock to 3 to 5 prem.

Nat. Bank Shares were much weaker to-day than yesterday, and this was chiefly attributed to the increased movement in Cedulas and gold. Nevertheless the price of the stock was pretty well maintained and they say that all the money required next week to pay for the stock has been found, and the bears who have been selling short will again have to pay high rates to close their liquidation. Shares opened cash at 126, and closed at 125½. Cash sales 104. For end of month 2360, opening at 126, rising to 126½, and closing at 126½. For Oct. 1000 shares at 127, total sales 3464, which for this stock is a small day's business.

Although the produce sales of the week were small, there was a large money movement today, and all the tables were filled. At the Banks also there was a strong cash movement; business is at last beginning to stir and merchants are in better humour.

The clearance of the French mail was the business of the day; not much exchange was passed for this packet, and merchants complain that the rates are so high that they cannot pass their bills, and this is an impediment.

Gas Shares very firm, and buyers offering; holders refuse under $2,000.

Much National land is now offering in the market; the sale of 4 leagues, about 50 leagues West of 9 de Julio, at 8o ooo m/or per league is reported. One of our city Do tore buyer.

The market opened this morning with rather better news from Chile. It seems that the Chilian Government has summoned the Congress to special session to discuss the Argentine treaty, and private telegrams from Valparaiso state that the Chilian Government has a majority in both houses. The opposition is as it is here, in a great minority. The 30 days plaza allowed in the protocol just signed, we understand, begin to run from 22nd inst. so that by 21st of October the question will be settled.

Sept. 26th

The week has opened with a weaker market for gold, and a better market for Cedulas and Bank Shares. It was said that to-day the Provincial Minister's project to aid the Mortgage Bank was sent before the Legislature, and this news at once improved the stock; still although prices on time advanced, the stock was very much offered for cash, and cash prices showed no improvement.

The gold market for long dates ruled weaker than on Saturday, and this was owing to the better news said to have been received about the Chilian question; nevertheless it was remarked that the heavy sellers of gold on Saturday on time sold nothing to-day, and the gold market shows no signs for the present of further decline.

Gold opened at 25.55 cash and closed at 25.60; cash sales, 68,900 pats. For the end of the month everything seems to be closed since the sales to-day only reached 25.60, and a few small sales for Nov. and Dec. at 25.55.

In Cedulas there was decided improvement, and many buyers offering for long dates; prices for end of Oct. rose to 99½ and dropped to 99⅜, and for Nov. at 99⅜. Total sales, 285,500.

National Bank Shares rule firm but quiet; prices show an improvement on Saturday, and the impression is that the month's liquidation will be at about the present rates. A meeting of brokers interested in the matter spoken of on Saturday was held to-day, and it is generally said that owing to the great respectability of the outsider all will be paid.

The share market does not appear to be much affected by the matter, as prices for the end of the month opened at 125½ and closed at 127. For October there was a brisk business enough, opening at 128, dropping to 127½, and closing at 128.

National Bonds one sale, 12,000, at 93.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that the River Plate Telegraph Co. reduces its tariff for messages on and after October 1st fifty per cent. This was the best news on 'Change to-day, and three cheers were given for Mr Oldham, the popular manager. His was the first telegraph line established in these countries, and is now the first to set the example of reducing the charges. We congratulate the Company on the move, and feel certain that it will lead to a great expansion of its business. The notice will be found in another column.

We notice in the London papers received per Plato that, strange to say, both Argentine and Chilian stocks are falling in that market. We attribute this, however, to the advance in the Bank of England rate; however at the bankers meeting held last month at Niagara Falls one banker rather astonished the meeting by predicting a tremendous money crisis both in London and New York, due to the recent enormous inflation of stocks and new enterprises.

Sterling exchange ruled weaker to-day than on Saturday, but francs are still freely offered. For the last French mail one of the largest exchange drawing houses in this market drew nothing. Francs were passed to-day at 5.25, and some artista paper at 5.28, and last week artista paper was done at 5.30.

BIRTHS.

On 19th inst. at the Quinta, Montevideo, the wife of T H Jones Esq. of a son.

On 23rd inst, at the Hotel de Provence, the wife of William McClymont, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Wilson—Young.—Aug. 4th, at St Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. Cecil Beadon Young, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Pelham Stokes, rector of Wareham, and cousin of the bridegroom and the Rev. J. P Waldo, vicar, Rathmell George Wilson, son of Edward Wilson, Esq., late of Hen Castle, Pembrokeshire, to Catherine Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Archibald Roberts Young, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and J P. for the county of Gloucester.

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
108 — PIEDAD — 108

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

FOR ANTWERP

The Company's well-known steamer
DOURO
Commander E. C. KEMP
2,824 Tons, 500 Horse-power.
To sail on the
September 29th
Taking cargo and passengers for SANTOS
RIO JANEIRO
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
LISBON
VIGO
SOUTHAMPTON
and ANTWERP

FOR HAVRE

The Company's splendid and favorably known steamer
NEVA
Commander W. GILLIES
30,20 Tons, 600 Horsepower
Will sail on the
15th of October
Taking cargo and passengers for RIO JANEIRO
BAHIA
MACEIO
PERNAMBUCO
LISBON
SOUTHAMPTON
and HAVRE

THROUGH PASSAGES TO PARIS (single and return) granted by all the ROYAL MAIL steamers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
are granted to Antwerp and Havre,
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with a reduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLTS LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
PLINY Mitchell OCTOBER 1
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

BORDEAUX
(Direct)
HERSCHEL Ferguson, OCTOBER 1

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
[via Southampton]
PLATO, Russell OCTOBER 8
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Rio Janeyro, Lisbon and Southampton)
LEIBNITZ Brown OCTOBER 11
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP AND LONDON.
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.
TYCHO BRAHE Gregory OCTOBER 21
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

NEW YORK.
(via Rio Janeiro)
KEPLER Johnson OCTOBER 27

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
STRABO Cowan OCTOBER 28
(Loading in the River Parana.)

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers leaving this Port on the 1st and 11th of each month, via Rio Janeiro.
First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain, at reduced rate.
Tickets at reduced rate by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
E. Norton & Co.,
209 Reconquista Agents
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

Oeffentliche Pruefung
AN DER
DEUTSCHEN
Gemeinde-Schule
zu
Buenos Aires
Dienstag den 27, Mittwoch den 28, und Donnerstag d. 29 Sept. 1881
Von 12—3 Uhr im Schullokale, Calle Esmeralda.
x s31

DEUTSCHE
Gemeindeschule.
Zu der bei Beginn des neuen Schuljahres stattfindenden Hauptaufnahmen werden Anmeldungen von heute ab bis zum 5. October zwischen 8½ und 9½ Morgens, sowie von 3—4 Uhr Nachmittags täglich entgegengenommen.
Aufnahmefahig sind Kinder mit zurückgelegtem fünften Lebensjahre.
Buenos Aires den 2o. September 1881.
HEROLD
Rector
247 s31

Notice.
Mrs Daly begs to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a boarding house foo camp men and families at No 1152 Calle Rivadavia (2 squares from Plaza Once) where they will find excellent accommodation and attendance on very moderate terms.
x269 s31

Bee-Hives
The best German Hives
Practical and strong, with and without Bees, with movable frames, ready for use to sell.
312—Cangallo—312
e 196 o17

Holy Cross College
595—Corrientes—595
James M. Grace
DIRECTOR
e 287 s30

GOLDEN FLEECE DIP
ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.
EFFICIENCY ECONOMY
U.S. U.S.
VELLON DE ORO—GOLDEN FLEECE
MARCA REGISTRADA
THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.
UNEQUALED FOR ECONOMY.
Ready for use, adding
COLD WATER.
The most profitable for large flocks.
DEPOT:
Anglo-American Drug Warehouse,
A. EASTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 9 & 11 Calle Defensa.
Notice the Trade Mark.

English Timber Yard.
John E. Turner & Co.
335 Calle Pedro Mendoza
B O C A
Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the Ensudbay posts consigned to him from up river, we can supply our costumers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz—
Principales postes azd half posts, livianos and estacones.
ALSO
Palms and Canes
Patent steel and iron mark Ryland and other patent wire.
Galvanized sheets and Rock Salt.
Portland Cement.
White Pine, Spruce, Pitch Pine.
Rails for Corrals.
Dr Hall's Sheep Dip for curing the scab, foot rot, and destroys all insects, promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.
335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.
e 31 s31

Exposicion
DE LA
Sociedad Rural Argentina
Se avisa al publico que la Apertura de la Exposicion tendra lugar el Jueves, 29 del corr a la 1 p.m. y que a juzgar por el Catalogo de animales y productos registrados para exposicion sera una fiesta notable.
LA COMISION
B. Aires, 23 de Setiembre 1881
e 246 s29

ESTANCIEROS!
REMEDIO
PARA CURAR VASOS
LA INFALIBLE
PROPIEDAD DE
JUAN FRERS
ESTANCIEROS EL ARTE
DEPÓSITO
BOTICA RODOLFO WOLFF
PERÚ 187, BUENOS AIRES
ESTANCIEROS!
Prueban La Infalible de Juan Frers y tendrán ovejas sanos de vasos.
Se devuelve su importe si no cura inmediatamente.
Cuesta diez pesos solamente la botella, y cura doscientos ovejas.
24i4

ADMINISTRACION
DE
Rentas Nacionales
Se previene a los duenos de mercancias existentes en los Depositos de Aduana, entradas hasta el 30 de Junio de 1879, que deben proceder a despacharlos o renovarlas dentro de dos meses á contar del dia de la fecha, bajo apercibimiento de que seran vendidas en remate, como lo dispone el Art. 309 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana.
Las listas de las mercancias estan en la Secretaria de la Alcaidia.
B. Aires, Setiembre 16 de 1881.
e 188 n17

Gmo. Hutchison & Co
Introductores por mayor
DE TODA CLASE DE
Vinos, Coñacs, Licores &c
137—PIEDAD—137
BUENOS AIRES
xp

The Best Trusses
A. Bellerza's Mechanic Trusses
Are recommended for difficult cases of Hernias. Elastic Belts, Surgical Instruments, etc.
261—Suipacha—261
Between Corrientes and Genl. Lavalle.
e 150 xp m12

Academia Inglesa
77——Callao——77
This college offers special advantages to those parents who wish to give their children an English education.
There is a night class for young men who are engaged in business.
A. M. HUDSON.
x277 o1

Pleasant Companions.
Travellers by Steamer or Railway will find an extensive stock of Books, especially selected to make the time pass pleasantly, and with a strict regard to economy.
L. JACOBSEN & CO.
LIBRERIA EUROPEA
242—Florida—244
e 252 xp

J M Cantilo
ABOGADO
EN MERCEDES
Hotel en la Plaza Principal
Cuarto No. 5
e 11 o1

THE STANDARD—Printed and published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, 154 Calle Piedad.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STANDARD
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 5,796 — BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1881 — 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 150,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercia Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam
Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg
Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Rouen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France
Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland
Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia
Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos
Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns n Italy
Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Corcubion, Ferrol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain
Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia
Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.
On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „
GOLD
days fixed „ „ „ 3 p cent
In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per ce

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1881.
JOHN TODD, Mana er.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.
Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

Lloyd Argentino
DE
Navegacion a Vapor
TIME-TABLE
OF THE
Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Co.'s Steamers
TRIDENTE & DIANA

On and from the 1st of APRIL next the steamers TRIDENTE and DIANA, expressly built for this Company in order to facilitate the Traffic between Buenos Aires, Rosario y Santa Fe will run as follows until further notice—

MONDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario nd intermediate ports
TUESDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports
WEDNESDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario, Santa Fe and intermediate ports
THURSDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports
SATURDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports.

The Train will leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Passengers by these steamers will find excellent accommodation and good attendance, and merchants every security for their cargo.

The Company has made arrangements with the Central Argentine, Tucuman and Andine Railways for the through booking of passengers, goods and parcels between the principal stations on these Railways and B. Aires.

The Agency undertakes to receive cargo for the steamers at the warehouse of the sender and to deliver same to the Consignee, also to take out the necessary Custom House permits.

For further information apply at the
AGENCY
Calle Piedad 35

N.B.—Cargo for these steamers will be received at the Campana Railway Company's Goods Shed at Retiro from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days. 230

Banco de Italia
Y
RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital en oro efectivo..... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva y prevision al 30 de Junio 1881..... $f. 161,019.56
Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la signe :—
Abona en Moneda Corriente
En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 4 id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias..... 5 id

Abona en Oro
En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 1½ o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 2 id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias..... 3 id

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, Agosto 11 de 1881.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157
Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:
SE PAGA

	anual
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal....	3
en oro sellado....	1½
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....	4
„ „ 60 dias de.....	5
„ „ 90 dias de.....	5
„ „ 30 dias en oro sellado	2
„ „ 60 dias en „	3
„ „ 90 dias en „	3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional	
SE COBRA	
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.....	9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado.....	9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional	

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Agosto 15, 1881.

Banco de la Provincia

Recibe depositos voluntarios que no bajen de 400 pesos m/c. y 16 ps. fuertes de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos de m/c y moneda legal ganarán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes o en el momento de retirar los depositos; y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito a premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante, en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos a la vista sin interes y a plazo de 60 y 90 dias, o mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces a la semana letras con firmas abonadas a plazos de 90 dias y tambien pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros a su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagarés de comercio desde 7 dias hasta 4 meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Baradero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan choques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados.

El Banco abona comision a los corredores en la primera introducion de las letras y pagares a descuento.

Desde el veinte del corriente, y hasta nuevo aviso regirá la siguiente tasa de interés y descuento para las operaciones a moneda corriente, de curso legal y oro efectivo:

SE ABONA.

Depositos comerciales m/c y curso legal.....	3 o/o
Id particulares a premio.....	5 „
Id a oro a la vista sin interes	
Id id a 60 y 90 dias o mas....	2 „

SE COBRA
En el descuento general de letras y pagares comercial y no-comercial, en moneda corriente y curso legal y oro efectivo..... 7 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 8 de 1881.
xp *B. GAYAN*, Secretario.

La Fonciere
Marine Insurance Company
Capital 25,000,000 Francs.
Accepts sea and river risks on merchandize at moderate rates.
Company's Head-Office at Paris
AGENT
At Buenos Aires
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN
151—CALLE SAN MARTIN—151.
e 350 xp

The Netherlands,
Fire Insurance Company,
ZUTPHEN (HOLLAND)
Established in 1845
Capital, 2,000,000 florins.
Agent in the River Plate:
J. DE BOER,
Calle San Martin 73, altos,
BUENOS AYRES.

Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and the Agent has full power to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to the head office. f 91 x a9

The Commercial Union Assurance Company
LONDON
Offices: 19 and 20 Cornhill, London, E. C.
Capital £2,500,000
GENERAL AGENTS
In the Argentine Republic
For Fire and Life Branches
ADOLFO HOPMANN & Co.
193—Piedad—193

Risks are taken at moderate Rates, and losses settled here without reference to London.
e 76 o7

THE
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.
(LIMITED)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
£1,000,000.
OFFICE:
31 *CORNHILL, LONDON.*

MARINE RISKS accepted and claims settled by
F. L. HUMPHREYS,
Agent,
31 CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS,
g 172 o16

Alliance British & Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1824
CAPITAL £5,000,000
Head-Office Bartholomew Lane
LONDON

Fire risks accepted by this old established Company at moderate rates, and losses promptly settled by the undersigned.
HENRY A. GREEN
AGENT
175 Calle Reconquista
e 46 xp

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
86—Corrientes—86

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos en necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central en Europa.

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.
234 oct 31 1880

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra incendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios moicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p£ anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON
Established 18[illegible]0
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer
Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.
e61 dx

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £812,800
The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.
e 40 xp

Adolfo Pein & Co.
Wool and Produce Brokers
1367—Calle de la Piedad—1367
ONCE DE SETIEMBRE
e 370 xp

THE
Telephone Exchange
OF
BUENOS AYRES
Recommended by the Direction of Telegraphs and Post Offices
Patented by the Engineers
DECREED BY THE
Superior Government
March 2nd, 1881
The Alta-Voz Gower-Bell Telephone,
Under special license of A. Graham Bell, and Frederick A. Gower.
Central Office
128 Florida, (Altos)
The Boca, Barracas, South Plaza, Plaza Once, Bolsa, and Catalinas Mole, open to the Public.
The only Telephone Company in the city having in use the system of "inter-cambio."
BENJ. D. MANTON
A
e 96 j9

DIRECT
Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
Genoa and Marseilles
AND THE
RIVER PLATE
The splendid new Italian Steamer
GENOVA,
4,000 tons, I 3|3 L 1,1. Veritas
Captain F. GAGGNIO.
Will sail on
5th October 1881
FOR
Marseilles and Genoa
Carrying passengers and cargo.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.
For freight, passages and further particulars, apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN
151 SAN MARTIN
Consignees:
ALEJANDRO MADERNA & CO.,
CALLE ARTES 38.
g 44 o6

Comp. Telegrafica del Rio de la Plata.
Rebaja de los precios de los telegramas.

El Directorio de esta Compañia hace saber al publico que desde el 1 de Octubre las siguientes rebajas y modificaciones regiran en las tarifas de los telegramas entre esta ciudad y la de Montevideo.

Telegramas escritos en lenguage claro y español

Primero docena palabras	Cada subsiguiente diez o fraccion
Un peso fuerte oro	cincuenta centavos

Telegramas escritos en idioma estrangero serán tasados con un aumento de 50 p. c. sobre la tarifa arriba especiada y se cobrara doble la tarifa aplicada a los telegramas escritos en idioma estrangero, por los telegramas escritos en clave, codigo, cifra o cualquier telegrama que se considere escrito en un sentido secreto.

Calle Piedad No. 112
B. Aires, Setiembre 26 de 1881.
Juan Oldham
Gerente
e 276 o3

Ferro-Carril del Sud.
AVISO
Licitacion de la Confiteria en la Estacion Ranchos.

Las personas interesadas en obtener en alquiler la Confiteria de la Estacion Ranchos, la cual tiene mostrador, armazones etc., lo mismo que las otras Confiterias sobre la linea, se servirán mandar por escrito sus propuestas al Gerente del Ferro-Carril, Plaza Constitucion, antes del fin del corriente mes, especificando el alquiler mensual que ofrecen, y nombrando dos fiadores, con la direccion de sus domicilios.

La persona que consiga la referida Confiteria estará sujeta a todas las condiciones del Reglamento del Ferro Carril relativas a las Confiterias.

En la Administracion facilitaran ejemplares del Reglamento a las personas que los soliciten.

No se compromete la Compañia a alquilar la Confiteria al mas alto postor, ni a ninguno de ellos.

Buenos Ayres, Setiembre 15 de 1881.
GEO. COOPER,
Gerente.
g 170 o2

British Hospital.

The attendance of all Subscribers is requested at a Special General Meeting to be held at the British Consulate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 4th 1881, to take into consideration and to vote on the following resolution, proposed by Mr. G. H. Tucker, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Wanklyn, at the last General Meeting:—

RESOLUTION—That the Committee of Management be authorized to sell or mortgage the Hospital property in Calle Bolivar and Defensa, on such terms as may seem to them to be for the best interests of the Institution; but that prior to closing the transaction they consult with and obtain the written approval of 3 Subscribers, who shall be named at this meeting.

FURTHER—That, the sale or mortgage being effected, the Committee of Managment, subject to the approval of the three Subscribers aforesaid, are authorized to purchase a suitable site for the New Hospital, which must be easily accessible from the centre of the city.

FURTHER—That, the purchase of ground being effected, the Committee of Management shall present to a Special Meeting of Subscribers a summary of the operations, and submit plans and estimates for New Building when a Special Committee can be appointed to carry out the works.

BY ORDER,
N. E. MOORE,
Hon. Sec.
Sept, 12th, 1881. g 142 a27

B. A. Camp Chaplaincy
English Church Services.

October 2nd, 11 a.m., FLORES, Chapel.
October 2nd, 5 p.m., BELGRANO, Rev. G Spilsbury's.

Chargeurs Reunis
French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch in Brazil.

FIRST-CLASS, $f. 125; THIRD-CLASS, $f. 50

The splendid steamer
DOM PEDRO
FOR HAVRE
27TH OF SEPTEMBER
Touching Santa Cruz and Bordeaux.
P. Christophersen
General Agent
Buenos Aires, 151 Calle San Martin
Montevideo, 123 Calle Piedras.
Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto
San Pedro, — " "
x2 xp

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples

The Steamship
POITOU
CAPTAIN DE FERRY
will sail on
18th of October
20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st, CLASS	$150 Oro.
2d „	120 „
3d „	50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.
The ticket for 1st, small steamer is together with the passage ticket.
In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.
Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago ann Malaga.
For freight and Passage apply to
P. & R. MAITHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 226

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover, Elbe
Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid steamer
BALTIMORE
Captain TH. BERDROW
Will sail on the
25TH OF OCTOBER 1881.
For
ANTWERP AND BREMEN
Calling at Montevideo

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First-class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fiifth.
Prepaid Passagess issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Swedon as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, & SATTLER
Brokers,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes
Paquebots-poste frangais
Agence Principale de B. Aires
Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.
Le Paquebot-post
ORENOQUE
Commandant MORTEMARD
Depart le 8 Octobre
Pour BORDEAUX, touchant a Montevideo. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Fernambuco, Dakar et Lisbone.
MARSEILLE (compris le chemin de fer de Bordeaux a Marseille) deuxieme classe entrepont $f. 61.
L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.
76—25 de Mayo—78

Brocklebank Merchant Shipping and Trading Company
OF
London and Liverpool
Negocios Establecidos en 1804

Pide y despacha manufacturas Inglesas.
Se compromete a enviar a cualquier parte del exterior carbon mineral de toda especie C. J. F
Recibe consignaciones de productos para la venta y hace avances sobre ellos si asi se desea.
Contrata la construccion y apareji de toda clase de buques de vapor y de vela.
Dirijirse al Director Thomas Brocklebank, Direccion Telegrafica Brocklebank, London.
e 227 o5

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS.
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
CORDILLERA
September 28th
IBERIA
12th of October
MAGELLAN
26th of October
VALPARAISO
November 9th
ARAUCANIA
Novnmber 23rd
GALICIA
December 7th
PATAGONIA
December 21st

Cordillera, Magellan, Araucania and Patagonia call at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool
Britannia, Iberia, Valparaiso and Galicia call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and LIVERPOOL.

FOR THE PACIFIC
VALPARAISO
September 22nd
ARAUCANIA
October 4th.
GALICIA
20th of October
PATAGONIA
1st of November
ACONCAGUA
November 17th
CORDILLERA
November 29th
BRITANNIA
December 15th
MAGELLAN
December 27th

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passengers from BUENOS AYRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo FREE.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 56

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,
The Mail steamer
RIO
Captain J. von HELMS
Will sail
On the 10th of OCTOBER, 1881
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio Janeyro and Lisbon.
Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th and 25th of each Month.

Names of the Steamers—	
VALPARAISO,	RIO,
ARGENTINA:	ROSARIO
CONTEVIDEO,	BUENOS AYRES,
BAHIA.	HAMBURG
CORRIENTES	PARANAGUA
PETROPOLIS	SANTOS

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These Steamers receive cargo for BREMEN
And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particular apply to the Agents.
LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia
321 m

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m, y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como signe
ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista....	anua
Id a 90 dias fijos.....	1½ o/o
Id en plata despues de 60 dias.....	4 id
Id en moneda de curso egal, a la vista.....	1 id
Id a 90 dias fijos	3 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias.....	5
COBRARA	6 id
Por descuento de pagares de comercio en oro y curso legal.....	7 o/o
id de Letras.....	8 id
Por adelntos en cuenta corriente y toda renovacion.....	9 id

Buenos Aires, Mayo 10, de 1881.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel Provence.
Cangallo, No. 29.
Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $90 per day.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers Lunches, Pic-nics.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PERES & CO.,
NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the hotel has been completely restorated, and is now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayre will find every home comfort at the Hote de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room,
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO
N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.
cj—xp

Para San Nicolas y Rosario
Cargo Solamente. Vapores paquetes
INTERIOR
ORION Y LITORAL
Salidas—Jueves y Domingos
Tarifa. Mercaderias generales, toneladas 4 m/c
Carga de almacen..... 3.60
Nos encargamos del embarque de las cargas.
TORRADO y MOLERO
Reconquista 72

Mensagerias Fluviales a vapor
Nuevo Itinerario
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5 de la tarde,
Los Lunes..... Vapor RIO DE LA PLATA
Los Miercoles..... " COSMOS
Los Viernes..... " COSMOS
Los Sabados..... " JUPITER
PARA SALTO Y ESCALAS
A las 10 de la mañana
Los Martes..... Vapor JUPITER
Los Jueves..... " RIO DE LA PLATA
Los Domingos..... " COSMOS
Carrera del Parana
hasta Santo Fé
Haciendo 3 Viages directos semanales con los Vapores
PINGO y METEORO
SALIDAS
Los Martes Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe.
En combinacion con el Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores, y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde, que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.
Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles se dan gratis en la agencia.
La carga se recibe en la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.
La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de mercaderias y de toda tramitacion de aduana, cobrando precios sumamente reducidos.
PEDRO RISSO, Agente.
Reconquista 143 y 145.

Navigation of the River Parana.
To Rosario, Parana Santa Fe,
And intermediate Ports.
In combination with the Campana Railway.
For San Pedro,
Las Hermanas,
San Nicolas,
and Rosario
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
For Diamante,
Parana,
and Santa Fé
TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The s.s. PROVEEDOR,
In combination with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Passengers for Diamante, Parana and Santa Fe are transhipped at Rosario to the
S.S. LUJAN.
These steamers carry the mails under contract with the National Government.
Train tickets and luggage GRATIS.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods-shed, Retiro, the day previous sailing.
For passages, parcels, freights on specie and cargo orders, apply to
DAVID BRUCE,
54—Calle Cangallo—56
xpg

British Cemetery.
Proprietors of ground in the British Cemetery, on which no headstons is placed, are requested to call upon the Hon. Treasurer Mr C H Krabbe, No 36 San Martin, in order that their holdings may be correctly located on a new plan of the Cemetery, which is being made.
By Order of the Committee,
G. H. TUCKER,
Hon. Sec.
276 o26

Antonio G. Frers y Cia, Azul
Avisan a los Señores Estancieros que se encargan de la compra y venta de campos y de haciendas, vacuna y lanar, ya sea para invernar o al corte para cria; contando para su pronto y buen cumplimiento con plenos conocimientos de los campos y numerosas relaciones entre los principales hacendados del Sud.
Representados en Buenos Aires por los Srs Adolfo Pein y Cia., Piedad 1367, o Bolsa de Comercio.
x283 s30

L. Garrahan & Bros.
Wool and Produce Broker
2—CALLE ECUADOR—2
Corner of Rivadavia and Plaza Once de Setiembre
Barraca del Plata
e xp

3 Leagues from the Pigue and Curumalan

Camps for sheep and cattle. Terms of payment easy. Well watered and on the line of extension from Azul to Bahia Blanca. See F S Livingston, 31 San Martin.

c 254 s30

B. O.

REMATE
POR
Baltar & Quesada

Sangre Pura de Carrera

Hijo del primer caballo existente hoy en Buenos Aires
Del famoso
PORTEÑO
6 Notabilisimos Potrillos
Y 2 Preciosas Potrancas
Procedentes de
Santa Rita
Del Sr Don
CARLOS CASARES
LOS 6 ANIMALES HIJOS DEL
PORTEÑO
Y Con Sangre Pura
Del Old Warden y de Hobgoblin
Lo que importa decir el
nec plus ultra
De la mas pura sangre para Carrera
Estan en exhibicion
En nuestra casa San Martin 51
Se venderan a todo precio
El de Octubre
A las 2 p.m.
Hijos del Porteño
Inscriptos para las carreras de Lujan
STILTON—Saino nacio el 12 de Noviembre 1879 Epoca por Hobgoblin y Old Warden ¾ partes sangre.
JASPER—Malacara, nacio el 21 de Diciembre 1879, yegua Thelis por Hobgoblin y Old Warden ¾.
VIRGIL—Colorado nacio el 19 Octubre 1879, yegua Sicomore, por Hobgoblin y Old Warden ¾ partes sangre.
INSPECTOR—Saino nacio el 9 de Noviembre 1879, yegua Favorita, por Hobgoblin y of Diamond ¾ partes sangre.
GENERAL—Tordillo nacio el 9 Noviembre 1879, yegua Molli por Hobgobin y Ace of Diamond, ¾ partes sangre.
BACO—Saino nacio el 26 Setiembre 1879, yegua Mini por Ace of Diamond y Old Warden, ¾ partes sangre.
Para alquilar
Varias preciosimas yeguas de las mas pura sangre para carrera para cuyo objeto se publicaran a continuacion los nombres y origen de las que son consideradadas superiores en el establecimiento.

POR LOS MISMOS
Cien leguas de Campo.
En Santiago del Estero
Orden del Exmo Gobierno de esa Provincia
Con derecho a ubicar donde se quiera
Primera vez que se vende con esta condicion
SIN BASE ALGUNA
Venta a Plazos
En nuestra casa San Martin No 51
El Miercoles 5 de Octubre
A las 2 en punto de la tarde
Venderemos al mejor precio y a plazos, por orden del Exmo. Gobierno de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero y con acuerdo de su Legislatura.
Cien leguas de campo, divididas en lotes de a cuatro, teniendo sin embargo el comprador derecho a tomar desde una hasta las cien.
El Gobierno de Santiago ha sido, como lo de cimos, autorizado por su Legislatura a vender esta gran zona de tierra, pero a objeto de facilitar la operacion, la venta se hara sin otro plano que el de la Provincia, por cuanto se da el derecho de ubicar donde se quiera, dentro de los limites de la misma.
Con este derecho cualquiera persona que este en el secreto de la situacion de un campo inmediato a la plaza principal, a las quintas contiguas a la ciudad o por sus alrededores, puede pedir su ubicacion alli mismo, como tambien los que conozcan donde existen los que puedan tener pastos de primera calidad aguas permanentes, montes, etc.
El Gobierno de Santiago no pretende con esta operacion hacer un negocio.—Su objeto se limita a fomentar el progreso de su Provincia, poniendo la tierra al alcance de todo el mundo, llamando asi a su centro la formacion de grandes establecimientos y la poblacion consiguiente.
A cada comprador se le dara un boleto con un numero de orden y en el cual se fijara un termino para pedir la ubicacion, de manera que el primera que compre, sea el primero que elija y asi sucesivamente.
Siendo la venta dentro del territorio de Santiago, ningun otro gobierno iniciara protesta alguna, lo que importara garantizar un titulo perfecto y libre de todo gravamen, habiendose resuelto que las escrituras se otorguen ante de oficina de un escribano de esta capital.
El pago se hara mitad al contado al estenderse la escritura y el resto a 6 y 12 meses en garantia del mismo campo.
En resumen—Jamas se ha puesto en venta un lote de tierra en iguales condiciones y desde hoy el publico debe preocuparse de averiguar en que punto pedir la ubicacion del numero de leguas que necesita para la plantacion de establecimientos de campo, ingenios etc.
No obstante de tener, aqui en Buenos Aires un apoderado general el Gobierno de Santiago nosotros daremos mas pormenores en nuestra casa San Martin 51.

z129s20

POR LOS MISMOS
10,000 Ovejas con lana Mestizas Rambouillet
Del Establecimiento
LAS ROSAS
EN EL PARTIDO DE JUAREZ
Propiedad del Señor Don Teodoro Serantes
Animales superiores
Majadas Escogidas
EL REMATE TENDRA LUGAR EN
Nuestra casa
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Viernes 30 de Setiembre
A las 3 de la tarde
Procederemos a vender al mejor postor y siempre que la oferta exceda de las ¾ partes de las tasaciones los animales que abajo detallamos todos ellos mestizos Rambouillet.
El Establecimiento Las Rosas del Sr Serantes esta situado en el partido de Juarez a las 3½ leagues al Nor Este del pueblo en el campo del Sr Don Narciso Dominguez, esta venta se efectua en razon de tener que desalojar el campo, causa unica, lamentandose altamente el vendedor tener que deshacerse de estos animales que son muy superiores.

	No. de animales	Tasacion	Base de venta
Majada tipo, señal despuntada la una y dos muescas la otra....	510	$90	$60
Majado del puesto de D Juan, orqueta y zarcillo una, oryueta y dos muescas la otra..	987	45	30
Id del Puesto Chico, orqueta y zarcillo una, agujery rajada otra.	2385	45	30
Id grande de la estancia orqueta y zarcillo una entera la otra y boton en la nariz....	2333	45	30
Id del poste del fondo, lindero con Ezeiza, orqueta y zarcillo una entera la otra.....	2285	45	30
Id del puesto de la esquina, orqueta y zarcillo una, entera la otra y boton en la nariz.....	1395	45	30
Carneros padres, despuntada una dos muescas otra.....	181	250	125

Se garante no habra en la majada diferencias en mas de un 5 p% pues el recuento de ellas ha sido recientemente practicado.
Pues son inmejorables en su tipo y calidad.
Pueden dirijirse para verlas al mismo establecimiento en todo el corriente mes de Setiembre, donde hallaran al mayordomo encargado de mostralas
Para mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

c 27 s30

POR LOS MISMOS
Media Manzana
De esplendidos TERRENOS
Sobre
LA CALLE DE BRAZIL
Frente a la Capilla
SANTA CATALINA
Con tramway a la puerta
Tasaciones inmensamente bajas
LEAN LEAN
El Domingo 16 de Octubre
A las 3 de la tarde
Procederemos a vender al mejor postor y bajo la infima base que abajo detallaremos una media manzana de terrenos, situados sobre la calle del Brazil entre las calles de Piedras y Tacuari, terrenos con tramway a la puerta a 2 cuadras del mercado del Sud, en un punto elevadisimo.
Las tasaciones son las siguientes—

Lote num	Tasacion		Base de venta ⅔ partes
2.....	44422	mide 10½ vs x 42 vs	29615
3.....	28493	id 10½ vs x 43 id	19069
4.....	29194	id 10½ vs x 44 id	19463
5.....	35987	id 10½ vs x 55½ id	23903
6.....	42778	id 10½ vs x 67 id	28519
7.....	37168	id 10½ vs x 57½ id	24779
8.....	31557	id 10½ vs x 48 id	21038
9.....	32114	id 10½ vs x 49 id	21425
10.....	32737	id 10½ vs x 50 id	21825
11.....	48233	id 10½ vs x 51 id	32156
12.....	22640	id 10½ vs x 42 id	15094
13.....	27807	id 10½ vs x 52½ id	18538
14.....	32115	id 10½ vs x 61½ id	21410
15.....	30052	id 11½ vs x 40 id	20035
16.....	36522	id 11½ vs x 41½ id	24348
18.....	22640	id 10½ vs x 42 id	15024
19.....	27807	id 10½ vs x 52½ id	18538
20.....	32115	id 10½ vs x 61½ id	21410

Y han sido recientemente practicadas espresamente para vender, por cuya razon son tan bajas, llamando en consecuencia la atencion de los especuladores pichincheros, y demas que andan a la pesca de las oportunidades para efectuar compras de ocasion.
El barrio Sud toma cada dia mayor incremento, las mas importantes obras nacionales se haran indudablemente en este costado, y el valor de todas estas propiedades se acrecentara rapidamente. El Campo de Marte esta ya decidido se haga en la quinta de Dielh. La Escuela de Artes y Oficios en la calle de Brasil y Matheu, el Hospital Frances, el Parque, depositos, cuarteles y muchos otros importantes edificios entre los cuales estaran dos ministerios nacionales, todas estas obras que dentro de breve tiempo adornaran la Capital haran quintuplicar el valor de la propiedad territorial, y es ya notorio el aumento de estos valores.
No hay, pues, mejor caja de ahorros ni Banco que de mejores interes, que emplear las economias en terrenos centricos que, como estos, poseen gas, tramways, aguas corrientes, empedrados, etc.
Los titulos son inmejarables, por planos y otros datos, ocurrir San Martin 51.

B O

POR
M. Billinghurst e Hijos
90—San Martin—90
IMPORTANTE REMATE
DE LA
Gran Fabrica de Paños
"Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata,"
Situada en el Paseo de Julio,
Frente a la Estacion del Ferro-Carril del Norte.
DE UN TERRENO CONTIGUO
Con frente al mismo Paseo,
Y DE
Todas las existencias. De Materiales para Fabricacion.
De orden del Sr. Juez de Comercio, Dr. Don Carlos Dimet—por ejecucion del Banco de la Provincia.
El Miercoles 5 de Octubre proximo,
A las 12 en punto del dia,
Procederemos a la venta en publico remate por mandato espreso del Sr. Juez de Comercio y acuerdo del Banco de la Provincia, del importante establecimiento que se designa, efectuando su enagenacion y dinero de contado y en la forma siguiente—
PRIMERO—La fabrica con su grandes edificios construido solidamente de los mejores materiales en terreno de 57 1¾ vs de frente al Paseo de Julio por 100 vs al costado Sud y 84 varas al Norte, con dos martillos a su favor de uno y otro costado, comprendiendo toda la maquinaria necesaria para la fabricacion de telas y economica manipulacion de tejidos. Contiene un esplendido motor fuerza de 70 caballos y dos calderas, 19 telares de a 2 y de a 4 armaduras, un hidro-estractor para secar las lanas, un surtido completo de cardas, sistema Houget-Teston de Verviers, 3 batanes y un lavadero automatico de 3 cilindros para lavar las lanas, 3 tinas grandes para los tintes, una prensa hidraulica para la formacion de las telas en piezas y todos los demas enseres y aparatos necesarios. Todo en perfecto estado de conservacion y listo para emprender el trabajo. La maquinaria y utiles responden a una fabricacion ya efectuada de 26,000 yardas de paño al año. El costo total de todo es de $3,616,326.
Base acordada para la venta $1,808,163 m|c.
SEGUNDO—Un terreno contiguo con frente de 43 50|100 varas al Paseo de Julio, 69 de fondo al costado Norte y 30 47|100 al sud.
Base acordada para la venta, $250,000 m|c.
TERCERO—Todas las mercancias para la fabricacion, como tintes, drogas, añil, palo campeche, carbon de piedra, etc. etc., al mas alto precio y dinero de contado.
Siendo muy estenso el detalle de todas las miquinas y demas enseres de que se compone esta gran fabrica, los que se interesen en su adquisicion pueden obtener una copia impresa de los inventarios, ocurriendo a nuestro escritorio, San Martin 90. El establecimiento mismo puede visitarse todos los dias desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 la tarde, horas en que estara abierta para la inspeccion.
El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento el dia y hora indicado.
Prevenimos a los interesados que al comprador de los inmuebles le exijiremos en garantia la entrega de un 5 por ciento sobre el valor de la venta antes de firmar el boleto.

g 64 o5

POR
Benito Nazar y Cia.
EXIRA-JUDICIAL
De la Preciosa, Comoda y Perfectamente bien edificada CASA
Calle de Piedras No. 351
Muy Central, edificio a la moderna
Y ubicada en un lindisimo parage
A pocas cuadras de la Plaza Victoria
TRAMWAY A LA PUERTA
Y repleta de comodidades
AD-CORPUS
Base para la venta la infima suma de 155,000 pesos m|c
El Domingo 2 de Octubre
A las 3 de la tarde.
Venderemos sirviendonos de base la suma de 155,000 pesos m|c esta preciosa casa, cuyo dueño no ha omitido gasto con tal de reunir en ella las comodidades que requiere la hightlife.
El terreno en que esta edificado este lindo palacete es de 8¼ vs de frente por 47 varas de fondo.
El edificio lo constituyen siete magnificas piezas de material, bien empapeladas, con su correspondiente cielo raso, cumbrales de marmol, gas en todas las piezas, algibo, cocina, letrina, estufa en el comedor, puertas con contramarcos, zocalos y las maderas empleadas en todo el edificio duras y de primer orden, despues de todo este cumulo de comodidades tiene dos patios, en el primero de los cuales se levantan varias columnas que lo dan al edificio un aspecto majestuoso, la sala tiene 2 magnificas ventanas a la calle y friso de marmol, en una palabra todo el adorno y conclusion del edificio es de delicado gusto y verdaderamente moderno, a mas de los dos lindos patios y descriptos, hay una huerta que facilmente puede convertirse en un lindo jardin, esta y los patios hacen que el edificio sea sano y bien ventilado.
La situacion central en que esta edificado este palacete y las comodidades que reune a mas de la elegancia sencilla de todo el edificio, nos hace que llamemos la atencion de los especuladores sobre lo bajo de la base con que anunciamos, pues facil le sera al que la compre obtener una soberbia renta, sin desembolso absolutamente de dinero en innovaciones o composturas, pues la casa esta lista para ser habitada por las personas mas exijentes.

c 176 o2

POR
A Bullrich y Ca.
78—ALSINA—78
STUD LOS SAJONES
9 POTRANCAS
Y
4 Potrillos de Carrera
SANGRE
OLD WARDEN
Procedentes del Stud
EN RANCHOS
Propiedad del Sr D Santiago Lawrie
En nuestra casa
Alsina 78
El Martes 4 de Octubre
A la 1 p.m.
Venderemos a la mas alta postura un esplendido lote de animales de carrera, sangre de los afamados padrillos Old Warden, Bonnie, Dundee y Martinet, entre los cuales algunos hermanos de los ya conocidos Nelly, Mocito, Jupiter, Placida, Sara Bernhard, Preciosa, etc.

c 214 o4

POR LOS MISMOS
De 14 Leguas de Campo
LO MEJOR QUE HAY AL OESTE DE LINCOLN
Tierras fertiles, sin medamos!
Base de venta $30,000 m|c
Pagaderos en ocho anualidades
En nuestra casa,
78—ALSINA—78
El Viernes 14 de Octubre
A las 3 p.m.
Remataremos a la mas alta postura con la base de venta de ochenta mil pesos m|c por legua que se deben al Gobierno de la Provincia en letras pagaderas en ocho anualidades sin interes y en fracciones de media legua con opcion a 4 leguas, estos magnificos campos, situados en la seccion diez y ocho y distantes solamente 10 leguas de las valiosas estancias de los Sres Duggan hermanos y D Guillermo Samson, campos que podian vendere hoy de 200 a 250,000 ps legua y una vez que aquellos progresistas hacendados y propietarios concluyan de alambrar y poblarlos valdran pesos 300,000 m|c.
Los campos que ofrecemos en venta estan de Buenos Aires a la misma distancia que los del famoso Venado Tuerto y garantimos que son tan buenos como aquellos.
Garantimos la calidad de la tierra, y los que compren sin ver devolveremos su dinero si los campos resultasen arenosos ó inferiores.
Venderemos lo mejor que hay al Oeste. Actualmente el agrimensor D Angel Silva esta mensurando estos campos, y los adyacentes, en cuya operacion estara ocupado mas de una vez, asi es que los interesados pueden facilment obtener datos sobre ellos.
El Sr Silva, persona competente y que ha recorrido esa parte de la campaña, tiene la opinion de que estos campos son los mas valiosos de la seccion XVII por la calidad de sus pastos, ausencia completa de medanos y proximidad a Lavalle y Lincoln.
En la semana entrante los planos estaran a la disposicion del publico y entonces daremos pormenores en nuestra casa Alsina 78.
NOTA. El comprador que pague al contado al Gobierno tiene un 25 0|0 de descuento.

c 014

POR LOS MISMOS
Una linda area de Campo
DOS LEGUAS CUADRADAS
EN LA
PROVINCIA DE STA. FE
Lindando con la de Buenos Ayres.
Con cañadones como para ovejas, hacienda vacuno o labranza. Base infima: 150,000 ps. la legua, distante 12 leguas del Pergamino
En nuestra casa
78——ALSINA——78
El Sabado 8 de Octubre,
A las 3½ de la tarde,
Procederemos a la venta, dinero de contado y con la infima base de $150,000 m|c por legua cuadrada, por orden de su propietario.
Esta area de campo compuesta de 5050 vs de frente por 10,170 vs. de fondo, equivalente a 2 leguas cuadradas.
Estos campos lindan con los del Sr. Dr. Don Diego de Alvear, herederos de Urquiza, Armstrong y otros distando unicamente 12 leguas del Pergamino que sera cabeza del Ramal del Ferro-Carril del Oeste y que estara abierto al publico en Junio del año entrante, asi que podrá llegarse en el dia a estos campos.
Su calidad es muy superior a los famosos campos del Venado Tuerto que estan mas distantes, y que fueron vendidos a 200,000 pesos termino media la legua.
Creemos escusado entrar en mas detalles y recomendaciones sobre la bondad y el valor de estos campos; mencionaremos unicamente que en estos dias han ofrecido por los campos de la testamentaria de Alcorta que distan seis leguas de estos, 300,000 pesos por legua.
Por planos y pormenores a nuestra casa, Calle Alsina 78.

g 267 o8

Guillermo Gowland y Ca
EN EL
ENSENADA
Capital de la Provincia
PRIMER PUERTO
DE LA
REPUBLICA
Importantisimo 80 Manzanas de TERRENO
Inmediatos a la ESTACION
LO UNICO A VENDER
DE GRAN PORVENIR
Sin base para la venta
A la mas alta postura
EL JUEVES 29 del corriente
A las 3 de la tarde.
En nuestra casa RIVADAVIA 85
Se rematara a la mas alta postura este Importantisimo Lote de Tierra en un solo lote o en lotes de una manzana al gusto de los compradores.
Los magnificos terrenos que ofrecemos en venta, se hallan situados inmediatos a la Estacion del Ferro Carril y por consiguiente sobre el primer puerto de la Republica y de la America del Sud.
El Exmo. Gobierno de la Nacion penetrado de la importancia de esta localidad, acaba de someter al Honorable Congreso las bases del contrato propuesto para la realizacion de las obras de puerto, por la respectable Compañia de Ferro Carril a la Ensenada, en cuyas obras interiores ha de invertirse mas de 100,000 libras esterlinas.
Concluidas estas (cuando mas en 3 años) con una profundidad de 22 pies en mares bajo, los grandes vapores trasatlanticos y demas buques de ultramar tendra alli su fondeadero comoda y segura.

c 204 s25

Euano y Gomensora
EN
Montevideo
Del casco, velas, aparejos etc
De la barca Belga
GANGE
En la Barraca de los Sres. Gorlero y Cia.
Calle 25 de Agosto No. 312
MONTEVIDEO
El Viernes 30 de Setiembre
A las doce en punto
Empezaremos la venta a la mas alta postura con autorizacion del Sr Consul de Belgica, por orden de su Capitan Lefebore, y por cuenta de quien corresponde.
En lotes á la vista
Las jarcias, hilos de Cañamo y la corriente velamen, palos, vergos, cadenitas, masteleros colabrotes, compases, banderas, 3 lanchas y botes, 1 ancla, 1 anclote, 135 brazos cadena gruesa y fina, resto de provisiones, utiles de Camara y de navegacion y demas a la vista.
A las 4 de la tarde
El Casco de la barque Belga Gange, de 500 toneladas de registro, forrado y clavado en cobre amarillo, con los trea palos mayores, un vergo de mesana y 2 anclas con 90 brazos de cadena.
Los interesados pueden dirijirse al Sr Consul de Belgica en Montevideo.

c 237 s30

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE
Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran indefectiblemente realizados, si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital é intereses adeudados.
BALTAR Y QUESADA
El Miercole 28 de Setiem. a las 4 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.
Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa, y barraca situada en el Paseo de Julio, formando esquina a la calle Cordoba, señalada la primera con los nums. 148 a 164, con 80 vs frente a esta, teniendo de fondo en el costado Sud sobre la calle Cordoba 77 vs y por el costado Norte 51 id.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da S. Uzarte de Balcarce quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.
Esta propiedad se vendera con una hipoteca de $f.41,300, teniendo amortizados $f. 6,282.
La base para la venta sera de 35,018.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pued en hacerla ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.
Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.

g s20

ANDRES ROLON
El Jueves 6 de Octubre a las 2 de la tarde en la casa de Banco.
Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de las siguientes propiedades.
2 casas en el partido de Barracas al Norte, calle Alzaga frente a la esquina de los cuatro vientos, edificadas en terreno de 16 varas de frente al Norte y 120 vs de fondo, lindando por el frente calle en medio con la quinta de Alzaga, por el fondo con D Juan A Fernandez, por el Este con D Juan Clark y por el Oeste con D Miguel Ballesteros.
Ademas un terreno contiguo a la propiedad anterior, en todas las que se halla establecida la fabrica del negro animal, y cuya area consta de 28 metros 67 cents. de frente al Este por 190 metros 52 centr de fondo.
Incluyense en esta venta todas las construcciones y maquinarias que existen en la fabrica, la balanza de 10,000 kils y todos los motores a vapor, bombas y demas utiles de la fabrica que alli existen colocados.
Estas dos propiedades reconocen dos prestamos que ascienden a $f 18,000 concedidos a la Sociedad Anonima: Negro Animal del Plata.
Esta propiedad debe 13,674 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas 3156 de anualidades atrasadas, multas.
La base para la venta sera $fts. 16,830.
El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.4226.
Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ninguna reclamo sobre el particular.
Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretari. del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde

o6

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre

Partido de Lincoln
Superior camps for sale on the railway lines, quality guaranteed, cheap, and payments easy. See F S Livingston, 31 Calle San Martin.

c 265 s0

AVISO IMPORTANTE para quien desea emplear bien su dinero en el pueblo de la Exaltacion de la Cruz en la calle principal de dicho pueblo a dos cuadras de la plaza se vende una casa edificada en terreno de 35 vs de frente por 70 vs de fondo, habiendo esquina todo cerado de material; el edificio se compone de dos almacenes y cuatro piezas para familia techos de azotea y teja francesa, dicho casa es conocida por haber sido de Juan Sorano se vende el negocio de almacen y Platería que existe en dicha casa, el dueño lo vende por ausentarse del pais. Para informes Rivadavia 321 de 8 a 5 de la tarde, y en Exaltacion de la Cruz en la misma casa, a toda hora del dia.

x56 o6

FOR SALE, at Suipacha 235, a complete set of furniture, suitable for a family, composed of 1 parlour sets with curtains, carpets, etc, a bedroom set of ebony, a diningroom set of nut wood, also sets of porcelaine, electro plate, kitchen utensils, plants etc etc. All the articles are nearly new, having only been in use for one month. Apply between 7 and 10 a.m, or 12 to 5 p.m.

c 187 o5

CASA QUINTA EN FLORES—Se alquila una con todas las comodidades deseables. Aguas corrientes, jardin, fruta etc. Para tratar Potosi 431.

xo3

TO LET, furnished, two nice Rooms for single gentlemen; use of bath-room, aguas corrientes, three squares from the Bolsa. Apply 368 Calle San Martin.

g 117 s27

TO LET Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, in Calle Florida 400, for single gentlemen, with board if required.

c 290 s30

SE ALQUILA en una casa de familia, dos hermosas piezas bien amuebladas con pension o sin ello. Calle Lavalle 20, altos.

c 117 s31

TO LET a Furnished Bedroom in the house of a German family. Apply Calle Tucuman 114, altos.

c 208 o19

APARTMENTS TO LET, for a single gentleman, a nice Sala and Bedroom, Furnished, terms moderate. Good references required. Apply Calle Montevideo 133.

c 263 o2

TO LET two Rooms en suite, furnished, in the house of a German family, at 369 Calle Florida.

g 266 s28

TO LET, in the house of an English family a Sala and three Bedrooms, together or separately, with board if required. Apply Calle Cuyo 863.

g 268 s28

WANTED a situation as Housekeeper or Cook by a respectable woman in an English speaking family, either in the camp or in town, camp preferred. Can do washing and ironing. Apply C C this office.

c 262 s28

EINE gut empholene deutsche Frau sucht Beschaftigung, sei es Reinmachen oder irgend welche Arbeit im Haustande, Serviren bei Gesellschaften, Waschen etc. Auskunft ertheilt Frau Ernst Nolte, Florida 105.

c 264 s28

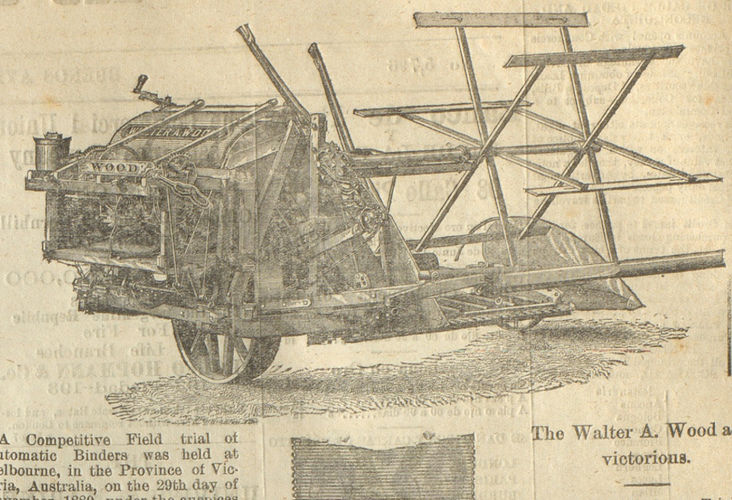
WANTED a plain Cook. Apply from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. at Parana 522.

c 270 s28

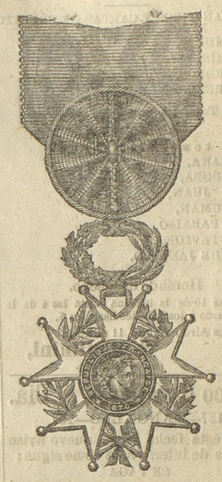
WANTED a situation by an English gardener in an English speaking family. Apply to Mr Wilson, 72 San Martin.

c 278 s29

THOMAS DRYSDALE & CO.
96.....MORENO.....96 BUENOS AIRES
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
WALTER A. WOOD'S HARVESTING MACHINES

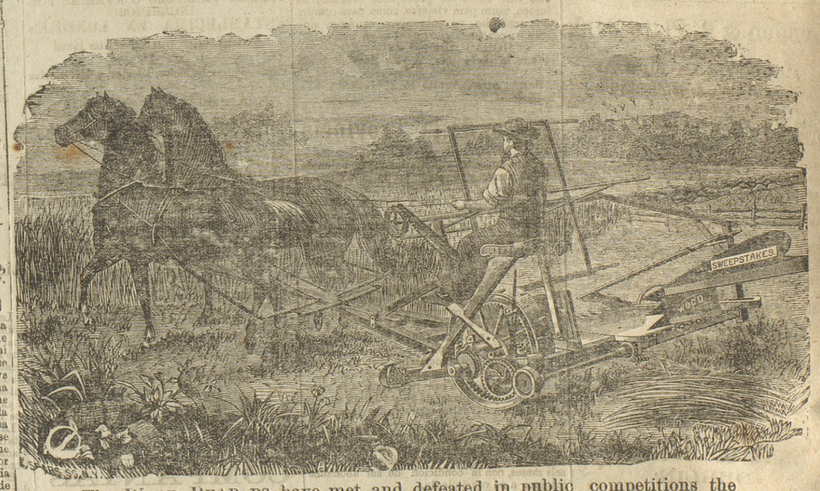


A Competitive Field trial of Automatic Binders was held at Melbourne, in the Province of Victoria, Australia, on the 29th day of November, 1880, under the auspices of the Melbourne International Exhibition and in connection therewith, but under the direction and charge of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria.
The Machines entered for competition were:—
Walter A. Wood's Twine Binder,
Osborne's Wire Binder, Osborne's Twine Binder, McCormack's Wire Binder, McCormack's Twine Binder, Deering's Twine Binder.
(The judges in making their awards did not take into account the material used in binding, whether Wire or Twine, but were governed by the merits of the machine and quality of work done.)
Result of the Trial:
Walter A. Wood's Twine Binder
Was awarded the FIRST PRIZE.



The Walter A. Wood again victorious.
Result of the Rochester Trial—The Jurors awarded to
WALTER A. WOOD'S TWINE BINDER
THE FIRST PRIZE
MORE PRIZES
At Field Trials held in Australia during the past Harvest.
November 27, 1880, at a Field Trial of Binders held under the auspices of the North Gippsland Agricultural Society, the Walter A. Wood Twine Binder was awarded the First Prize. Two machines competing.
December 9, 1880, at a Field Trial of Binders, held under the auspices of the Bendigo Agricultural Society, the Walter A. Wood Twine Binder was awarded the First Prize, a large Gold Medal, in competition with the McCormick.

WALTER A. WOOD'S
CHAIN-RAKE REAPER

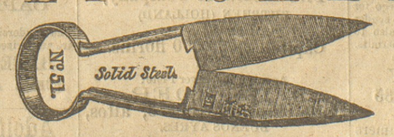


The WOOD REAPERS have met and defeated in public competitions the Machines of

SAMUELSON	67 Times	OSBORNE	73 Times
HORNSBY	49 "	JOHNSTON	43 "
HOWARD	26 "	CHAMPION	27 "
BUCKEYE	26 "		

ALAMBRES ESPECIALES
DE ACERO Y FIERRO
DE
R Y L A N D
Alambre de Ryland—
Acero No. 6, 365 varas por quintal, 3063 lbs de resistencia
Id 7, 454 id 2568 id
Id 8, 536 id 2136 id
Alambre de Ryland—
Fierro Patente No. 2, 180 varas por quintal, 3340 lbs de resist
Id 4, 260 id 2497 id
Id 5, 310 id 2100 id
Id 6, 365 id 1800 id
Id 7, 454 id 1700 id
Alambre de Ryland—
Fierro Patente Galvanizado No. 6, 365 varas por quintal, 1800 lbs de resistencia
Id 7, 454 id 1700 id
Alambre de Ryland—
Galvanizado Torcido 7 hilos, No. 4, 300 varas por quintal, 2600 lbs de resistencia
Id 6 id 4, 348 id 2230 id
Alambre 2do Guanaco de Fierro 5, 296 id 1830 id
6, 317 id 1528 id
Postes, Medios Postes, Estacones, Cañas, Torniquetes y Barillas de todas clases
Fierro Galvanizado para Techos
FIERRO Y ACERO EN BARRAS Y CHAPAS, FIJEJES PARA FARDOS y PIPAS
TODA CLASE DE FERRETERIA
Tirantes. Tirantillos, Tablas, Tablones, Listones, y Alfajas de pino blanco y de pino de tea
TIERRA ROMANA, TIERRA PORTLAND, CAL VIVA Y CAL APAGADA
Arados y todas clases de Implementos de Agricultura
Tejas Sacoman, Baldozas para Piso y Techo.
TOMAS DRYSDALE y Ca.
CORRALONES
CALLE MORENO 88 á 96 y CALLE MEJICO 2 á 16
En la Boca
Calle Pedro Mendoza 255 á 265.

SHEEP SHEARS



John Sorby's No. 50 and 51, marca "OVEJA"
Are the very best imported. Upwards of 4,000 Sheep could be shorn with a single pair and if carefully put away after shearing, will serve for the next season.
These shears are sold in all respectable stores in Buenos Aires and Camp Towns.